English Hub

للمراحل الإعدادية والثانوية





هذه المادة العلمية صدقة جارية على روح أبي الغالي الكابتن / عبدالله طنطاوي
وجميع موتى المسلمين تغمدهم الله جميعاً في واسع رحمته.

هذا العمل لا أتكسب منه مطلقًا وهو متاح لأي مدرس ولأي طالب بسعر الطباعة فقط

بيانات الطالب

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اولًا المحادثة

هناك عدة خطوات يجب اتباعها عند حل المحادثة:

1. قراءة عنوان المحادثة جيدًا للتمكن من معرفة الموضوع الذي تتحدث عنه.
2. قراءة المحادثة بالكامل قبل بداية الحل لفهم تسلسل احداثها.
3. ملاحظة اذا ما كانت الجملة استفهامية او خبرية.
4. الاهتمام بحفظ بعض التعبيرات التي تستخدم في مختلف الموضوعات مثل .How much is it / of course / what about you........
5. بداية الحل مع مراعاة القواعد اللغوية و عدم الاختصار في الإجابة.
6. كثرة الحل والتطبيق هي سبيلك الوحيد للتمكن من سؤال المحادثة.

الجملة الاستفهامية	هي جملة تتكون من سؤال وتستخدم للاستفهام عن شيء معين ويتم تحديدها من خلال علامة الاستفهام " ؟ " وتنقسم الى نوعين (سؤال بهل – سؤال بأداة استفهام).
الجملة الخبرية	هي الجملة التي تحمل الرد على الجملة الاستفهامية وتكون ب yes – no عندما تكون الجملة الاستفهامية بهل ويتم تحديدها من خلال نقطة النهاية (.).

أولا السؤال بهل: هو سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد دائمًا والرد عليه يكون اما ب Yes او ب No.

ويتم تكوينه من خلال النظر الى الإجابة ثم نبدل الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل ونضع في اخر الجملة علامة استفهام.

Ex: He is a footballer at Barcelona. – Is he a footballer at Barcelona? - Yes, he is - No, he isn't

وعند عدم وجود فعل مساعد نضع Do – Does – Did على حسب الفعل ولا ننسى ان نضع الفعل في المصدر.

Ex: Ali plays tennis. – Does Ali play tennis? - Yes, he does - No, he doesn't

ثانيًا السؤال بأداة استفهام: هو سؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام ويكون الرد عليه بحسب ما يُسأل عنه.

ويتم تكوينه من خلال نفس الخطوات السابقة مع وضع الأداة في اول الجملة وحذف الشيء الذي نسأل عنه.

Ex: He lives in Egypt. – Where does he live? - He lives in Egypt.

اذًا ما هي الأفعال المساعدة و أدوات الاستفهام؟

Do	Does	Did	have	has	had	am	is	Are	was
were	can	could	will	would	may	might	shall	should	must

Who من	When متى	How often كم عدد المرات	How deep كم عمق	How Far كم للبعد
What ما / ماذا	Whose ملك من	How much كم ثمن / كمية	How wide كم عرض	How fast كم سرعة
How كيف	Why لماذا	How many كم عدد	How High كم ارتفاع	How heavyكم وزن
Where أين	Which أي	How old – What age كم عمر	What size ما مقاس	How long كم المدة / الطول

اهم التحويلات:

I'm – We're	Are you	*Mine – ours*	Yours	*My – our*	Your
I was – We were	Were you	*I – we – me – us*	You		

Exercise:

1. **Asem is getting information about Nada's job.**

Asem : Hi, Nada. Can you tell me a little bit about your job?
Nada : Certainly, (1) ……………………………………………… ?
Asem : First, (2) …………………………………………………… ?
Nada : I work as a nurse in a hospital.
Asem : What do you do in your job?
Nada :(3) ……………………………………………………………..
Asem : Do you like your job?
Nada : (4) ……………………………………………………………
Asem : I think you're a hero, I'm really proud of you.
Nada : (5) ……………………………………………………………

2. **Mona is asking Heba about her family and her routine.**

Mona : Hi, Heba. How are you?
Heba : Hi, Mona. (1) ……………………………………………
Mona : (2) …………………………………………………… ?
Heba : There are five people in my family.
Mona : (3) …………………………………………………… ?
Heba : I get up at 6:30 in the morning.
Mona : Do you like to study?
Heba : (4) ………………………… . My favorite subject is English.
Mona : What do you do in the evening?
Heba : (5) ……………………………………………………………

3. **Marwan and his friends are talking about some plans for the community.**

Marwan : Hi, Youssef. This is my friend Nour.
Youssef : (1)……………………………………………………………………… .
Marwan : We're going to paint the walls of the community centre tomorrow.
Youssef : Great! (2)………………………………………………………………………?
Marwan : Yes, you can join us.
Youssef : (3)………………………………………………………………………?
Marwan : At 9 am tomorrow.
Youssef : Where can we meet?
Marwan : (4)……………………………………………………………………… .
Youssef : OK. (5)………………………………………………………………………

4. **Yumna is meeting Amal and her friend Samar.**

Yumna : Good afternoon! My name is Yumna.
Amal : Hello. My name is Amal.
Yumna : (1)………………………………………………………………………?
Amal : No, we haven't met. Pleased to meet you!
Yumna : (2)……………………………………………………………………… . Have you met Samar?
Amal : (3)……………………………………………………………………… .
Samar : (4)………………………………………………………………………?
Amal : At the sports club.
Samar : Shall we go for a walk?
Amal : (5)……………………………………………………………………… .

ثانيًا قطعة الفهم

هناك عدة نصائح يجب اتباعها قبل بداية حل القطعة:

1. الهدوء والتركيز والقراءة ببطيء
2. ملاحظة الكلمات الكبيرة والتي تحتها خط ومعرفة معناها وإذا كانت ضمير معرفة ما تشير له
3. إذا وجدت كلمة صعبة ضع تحتها خط ولا تنشغل بها وأكمل القراءة
4. بعد الانتهاء من القراءة اول مرة اقرأ مرة أخرى وحاول استنتاج معنى الكلمات الصعبة من السياق ومعني القطعة
5. بعد الانتهاء قم بالقراءة مرة أخيرة لهضم معنى القطعة والتمكن منها
6. اقرأ الأسئلة بحرص شديد لمعرفة معنى السؤال لأنه في الغالب يكون السؤال غير مباشر
7. كثرة الحل والتدريب هي سبيلك الوحيد للتمكن من سؤال القطعة

think	يعتقد	Title	عنوان	Mention	يذكر – اذكر
mean	يعني	Convenient	مناسب	Writer - Author	كاتب
Refer to	يشير الى	Passage	قطعة	Aim	هدف
Gist of the topic	جوهر القطعة	Mentioned	مذكور - ذكرت	Opinion	رأي
Principal topic	موضوع رئيسي	Show	وضح - بين	Stand for	يرمز الى
purpose	مغزي	Explain	اشرح	here	هنا
According to	وفقًا ل	Infer	استنتج	Main idea	فكرة رئيسية
Suitable	مناسب	Apt	مناسب	Appropriate	مناسب

Give a suitable (apt / ....) title for this passage.	ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة
What's the main idea of this this passage?	ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية في القطعة
What does the underlined word.... refer to?	الى ماذا تشير كلمة ....التي تحتها خط ؟
In your opinion / point of view	من وجهة نظرك ....
What do you think about....?	ماذا تعتقد بشأن ....
Do you think .... Why? Why not?	هل تعتقد .... لما ؟ لما لا ؟
What's the passage about?	الى ماذا تشير هذه القطعة / الفكرة الرئيسية
Summaries the first / second paragraph	لخص الفقرة الأولى / الثانية
Give a brief summary of first / second paragraph	لخص الفقرة الأولى / الثانية
The passage deals with / debates	القطعة تتكلم عن / تناقش
How can we infer that...?	كيف نستنتج من القطعة أن ...

Exercise

1. Everybody likes to feel that she or he is special. Sadly, many of us grow up believing that we're not special at all. We wish that we could be more attractive or better at sports. We wish we had more money or more beautiful clothes. Like the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, or the Cowardly Lion from The Wizard of Oz, we think we're not good enough just as we are. In the film, The Tin Man wishes he had a heart. The Scarecrow wishes that he had a brain, and the Lion wants courage. Eventually, each of them realizes that he already has what he wants. Nearly all parents want us to be the best we can be. They occasionally attempt to encourage us to do better by comparing

us to others. They mean well, but the message we usually get is that we're not good enough. We start to believe that the only way we can be special is by being better than somebody else, but we are frequently disappointed. There will always be somebody out there that is better than we are at something. There are a lot of people around who may not be as intelligent as we are, but who are better at sports. Or they may not be as handsome, but they have more money. It is unthinkable for us to be better than everybody else all the time. Like the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, and the Cowardly Lion, we all need what we believe will make us better people. Our parents often forget to tell us that we are special, that we are good enough just as we are. Either way, it's up to us to remind them sometimes that each of us, in our own way, is special.

1. The writer wrote this text to ....

a explain the importance of being yourself **b** suggest how people can change their way of life

c talk about your family problems **d** describe how intelligent we are

2. This essay was most likely written by a ....

a parent **b** teacher **c** coach **d** young person

3. What does the writer say about our parents?

a They frequently forget to tell us that we are special. **b** They always tell us that we are good enough.
c They always tell us that we are special. **d** They never forget to tell us that we are special.

4. The writer of this essay believes that ....

a the richer you are, the better you are **b** not everyone can be special

c intelligent people are more special than others **d** we are all good enough just the way we are

5. The underlined word "disappointed" is a synonym to ....

a pleased **b** dissatisfied **c** ashamed **d** excited

6. The underlined "them" refers to ....

a teachers **b** parents **c** youth **d** coaches

7. The best title for this essay could be ....

a Being special **b** Selfishness **c** Comparisons **d** Being a parent

2. Many people have jobs that are not very interesting, but a lot of people have to work at night, and this is very difficult. When everybody else is getting ready to go out, they have to go to work, and this puts a lot of psychological stress on them. It is also not very healthy because the human body is designed to be active in the day and to rest in the dark. If this cycle is reversed it can have a bad effect on a person's health. So, why do people do night shift? Nowadays many business have to offer a 24 hour service, like hotels, delivery companies, some supermarkets open all night and all day, call centers and hospitals. It is true that some people only need a few hours sleep at night but the majority need eight hours. Humans are most active in the middle of the day, and the time when they are least able to concentrate and be efficient is between 2am and 4 am. This is the worst time to drive or to do anything that needs concentration. The body finds it very difficult to adapt to the opposite cycle. Things are not likely to get better in the future because more and more business are working 24 hour cycles to keep in step with our 24 hour society.

1.The underlined word "reversed" can be replaced with ....

a balanced b different c overturned d opposed

2.The main idea of this passage is about ....

a giving an advice about working late. b helping people change their way of life.
c describing the importance of work. d how working at night can be harmful.

3.The writer's opinion about night shifts job is that ....

a It is easier than working during the day. b There is a variety of them.
c You get better working conditions. d Many people refuse to work at night.

4. According to the passage, we know that ....

a it's difficult to change your sleeping needs. b people tend to sleep only between 2 am and 4 am.
c people sleep better in the early morning. d everybody needs the same amount of sleep.

5. About the future, the writer mentioned that ....

a fewer people will work during the day. b some jobs will always be done at night.
c nobody will work at night. d many people will stop working during the day.

6.The best title of the passage is ....

a 24 hours sleep cycles! b Society is changing but our bodies are not!
c A good night's sleep can change your life! d A worker that sleeps more, works more!

7.People who have to work night shifts struggle with ....

a the quality of sleep b more sleeping time c emotional stress d psychological stress

3. Sleep is very important for our health and safety. We should get enough sleep to let our brains work properly. Research has shown that sixty percent of adults suffer from sleep deprivation. If we don't sleep well for a long time, many negative things may happen. We may get sick because the body loses its ability to fight infections. Also, a lot of accidents can be caused because drivers have difficulty concentrating as a result of sleep deprivation. We need an average of eight hours of sleep at night. However, to get a good night's sleep, we need to set a specific bedtime and wake up time and make it a routine. Also, we shouldn't drink cola, tea or coffee during the day. We should stop eating, studying or watching TV in bed because bed is meant for sleep. Many studies have shown that a good night's sleep assists teaming process. Sleep helps you to learn information that you have come across during the day and allows the human brain to organize the day's memories. Sleep is an essential function that allows your body and mind to recharge, leaving you refreshed and alert when you wake up. Healthy sleep also helps the body remain healthy and stave off diseases. Without enough sleep, the brain cannot function properly.

1. Many studies have shown that a good time sleep .... learning.

a. stops **b**. prevents **c**. helps **d**. eliminates

2. Sleep is necessary for our ....

a. health **b**. safety **c**. learning **d**. all of the previously mentioned

3. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

a. Sleeping at certain times **b**. Waking up at certain times

c. Setting times for sleeping and waking up **d**. Buying an alarm clock

4. Good sleep helps you .... information.

a. note down **b**. stop **c**. remember **d**. get rid of

5. Not getting enough sleep has .... effects on our health.

a. positive **b**. useful **c**. derivative **d**. negative

6. A high percentage of adults suffer from ....

a. sleep **b**. lack of sleep **c**. too much sleep **d**. sleeping well

7. You shouldn't watch TV ………… **a**. at night **b**. in the evening **c**. in the morning **d**. in bed

4. My name is Sarah. I'm twelve years old and I live in Cairo. I have a big family. I live with my parents and my twin sisters Noura and Mona. We have the traditional Egyptian breakfast: bread, eggs, cheese, and beans. We usually have a glass of milk. I prefer my breakfast with yogurt. I have a snack in the morning, always a piece of fruit. I have lunch at about two o'clock. My favorite food is spaghetti with meatballs and a glass of fresh orange juice. I don't like rice. At about half past eight, we have dinner. We always eat potatoes, cheese, boiled eggs, and salad. I like vegetables very much. After dinner, we like watching TV. Before I go to bed, I like drinking hot chocolate. My parents prefer drinking tea.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is this passage about? ………………………………………………………………………….
2. What do they eat for breakfast? ……………………………………………………………………
3. Do you think Sarah's family eat healthy food or not? ……………………………….

B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

4. Sarah is ……………………….

a) Egyptian b) English c) Japanese d) Syrian

5. Sarah drinks………………………. before sleeping.

a) tea b) milk c) hot chocolate d) juice

6. The underlined word "parents" means ……………………….

a) father and brother b) father and mother c) grandfather and grandmother d) mother and sister

5. Water is very important in our life. We need it for drinking, washing, cooking, watering fields and getting electricity. We should not use it carelessly. Careless people use it badly. Some of them use too much water to wash their cars. They leave the taps open day and night. Children need to know how to use water carefully. Parents and teachers have to teach their children that water can help us to turn the desert into green land to grow more crops. Nowadays, modern ways are used to water the plants to save water. Also, we can recycle water after using it for washing. We can use it to plant crops. Without water nothing on our planet can live, so we should all keep water clean.

a) Answer the following questions:

1- What is this passage talking about?……………………………………………………………………………………………
2- Why do you think we use modern ways to water plants?………………………………………………………………………
3- What do teachers and parents have to teach children?…………………………………………………………………………

b) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

4- The underlined pronoun "them" refers to ………………..

a. fields b. careless people c. children d. taps

5- The underlined word "modern" in the passage means ………….

a. old b. new c. bad d. ugly

6- The water can help us to ………………. more crops. a. build b. drink c. grow d. tell

6. Last summer, Hani wanted to go on a holiday. He decided to stay for a week on his uncle's farm and another week on the beach in Hurghada. First, he travelled with his parents to Hurghada by train. They stayed at a nice hotel. Every morning, they went swimming and enjoyed on the beach. In the evening, they used to do the shopping. After this week, Hani left his parents in Hurghada and travelled by bus to his uncle's farm. There, he spent a very good day that was Sham El-Nessim. He spent it with his cousins. In the morning, they ate boiled eggs for breakfast in the fields. In the evening, they enjoyed singing and dancing.

a) Answer the following questions:

1- What does the passage talk about?..

2- Do you think Hani spent a nice holiday?...

3- How did Hani go to Hurghada?...

b) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

4- The underlined word "parents" means ………………..

a. sister and brother | b. father | c. mother | d. father and mother

5- In Hurghada, Hani's family stayed at a ……………………..

a. school | b. hotel | c. house | d. farm

6- The underlined pronoun "There" refers to ………………..

a. Hurghada | b. breakfast | c. shopping | d. The farm

7. I'm Hassan. My family lives in Alexandria, but my dad doesn't work in Egypt. He works in England. He went to the airport on Sunday evenings, and he caught the plane to England. He will come home next month. On Saturday, I don't go to school, and my brother doesn't go to school either. We play chess or go to the park. On Sunday mornings, we go swimming. My sister is three and she doesn't swim. She watches us. I hope to travel to England when I grow up to complete my study there. My father encourages me to do that.

a) Answer the following questions:

1- What is this passage about?..

2- How did Hassan's father go to England?...

3- Do you think it's a good idea that Hassan travels to England to complete his study?..

b) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

4- The underlined pronoun "she" refers to ………..

a. Hassan | b. Hassan's father | c. Hassan's sister | d. Hassan's family

5- When do they go to the park?

a. On Sunday | b. On Saturday | c. Every day | d. On Wednesday

6- The word "complete" means ……………..

a. start | b. begin | c. finish | d. get

8. My name is Maher. I was born in Zagazig in 2008.1 live in Giza and I am a pupil at El Manar Prep School. My favorite subject is English. I like watching foreign films and reading short stories. I hope to be a TV reporter. ATV reporter talks to different people in front of a camera. I have got one sister and two brothers. My father is a hotel manager. He makes sure that all rooms are clean and comfortable, he also looks after visitors. My mother's a scientist at Cairo University.

a) Answer the following questions:

1- What is this passage about?...

2- How many people are there in Maher's family?..

3-Why do you think Maher would like to be a TV reporter?..

b) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

4- Maher is a ……………………..

a. scientist b. TV reporter c. student d. hotel manager

5- Maher's favorite subject is ……………..

a. history b. Arabic c. German d. English

6- The underlined pronoun "he" refers to ……………..

a. Maher b. Maher's father c. a visitor d. the TV reporter

9. You won't believe that the people of the 21st century depend on technology. Just, try to tell people that we no longer need mobile phones, they will laugh right away, isn't it? Moreover, you say that we no longer use email or social media, they will not believe you. We can even go shopping just sitting in one place, we can see and talk to other people, and events in the world reach us within seconds. Things like the refrigerator, air conditioner, easier access to information, the internet, etc. made our life very comfortable, but this level of success comes with many disadvantages. Many teens spend more time on social media, internet surfing and playing video games, leaving their real life. Modern technology has replaced a large number of human jobs; machines and robots are doing the same work that humans used to do. So, companies may not need many human workers. Smartphones and computers distract children and teens from moral and educational values. Students can copy ready-made projects and homework from other sources.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The main idea of the passage is ....

a) social media b) modern technology c) smartphones d) shopping

2. Any events in the world reach us ....

a) narrowly b) quietly c) slowly d) quickly

3. Modern technology makes many companies do not need many ....

a) machines b) workers c) robots d) tools

B) Answer the following questions:

4. How will technology affect education in the future?

....

5. Why do you think that companies may not need many human workers?

....

6. What's the best summary for this text?
....

10. Egyptian tennis player Mayar Sherif jumps to 74th in women's world ranking التصنيف. Mayar Sherif continued to make history after winning the Liqui Moly Open 2021 against the Italian player Martina Trevisan in the final match. She was the first Egyptian tennis player in history to enter the list of the top 100 players. Mayar Sherif Ahmed Abdel-Aziz was born on 5th May 1996. She is the younger sister of Rana Sherif Ahmed, the tennis player. She has another two sisters: Rawan and Dalya. Sherif has one singles title on the WTA Challenger Tour. She has also won nine singles titles and six doubles titles on the ITF Women's Circuit. Mayar spent her final two years at Pepperdine University in Malibu, California, graduating in 2018 with a degree of science in sports medicine. She made history as the first Egyptian female player to make it into the main draw of a Grand Slam Tournament, at the 2020 French Open. She made history again for Egyptian tennis at the 2021 Australian Open.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The main idea of the passage is ....

a) a sports champion b) a sports competition c) the top 100 players d) sports medicine

2. Mayar's sister, ..., is a tennis player.

a) Dalya b) Rana c) Rawan d) Amal

3. All the titles Mayar Sherif won are ....

a) sixteen b) nine c) sixty d) six

B) Answer the following questions:

4. How did Mayar make a history?
....

5. Summarize the biography of Mayar Sherif in a few words.
....

6. Do you think Mayar will win more prizes? Why? / Why not?
....

11. In modern life, social media is developing fast. It is especially very popular among the young. Addiction to social media has many serious effects, including poor study habits, living away from reality and bad health. First, addiction to social media makes the youth have bad grades in studies. Many students who were excellent have become bad. Every day, these students come to class, but they do not focus on studying. Moreover, at home these students do not do exercise or read the new lesson before going to school, because they are busy with social media. Secondly, these young people can live far away from reality. They will not have time for outdoor activities such as playing sports or camping. Instead of going out to meet friends or talk to their parents, they love chatting with friends on social media. And last but not least, using social media too much will have a serious effect on health. They will go to bed late to read news on Facebook or chat with friends. Staying up late is really harmful to health, especially the brain.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The main idea of the passage is ....

a) technology b) social media c) computers d) friends

2. The young who are addicted to social media live away from .... life.

a) home b) school c) bad d) real

3. Students who are addicted to social media don't usually .... on studying. a) focus b) include c) affect d) camp

B) Answer the following questions:

4. Why do you think using social media too much has a serious effect on health?

....

5. “Social media has advantages and disadvantages.” Explain.

....

6. Do you think that social media help the youth? Why/Why not?

....

12. A lazy student went into a shop and the shop assistant said, “What can I sell you? Please, hurry up, it’s eleven and we are going to close the shop.” The boy said,” Get a piece of paper and a pen, then write; a kilo of sugar at 175 piasters, half a kilo of cheese at 400 piasters and a quarter of a kilo of butter at 190 piasters. I’ll give you ten pounds. How much will you give me back?” “Two pounds and thirty-five piasters,” said the shop assistant. “Thank you very much. That was my homework for tonight,” the boy said. The shop assistant solved the student’s problem in maths. Though the student was lazy, he was clever.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. A kilo of cheese costs .... piasters.

a) 420 b) 800 c) 400 d) 830

2. The student went to the shop ....

a) at noon b) late at night c) at 11 o’clock am d) early

3. The opposite of the word “lazy “ is ....

a) naughty b) careless c) active d) peaceful

B) Answer the following questions:

4. Who does the underlined pronoun “you” refer to?

....

5. Why was the shop assistant in a hurry?

....

6. Do you think the boy is clever? Why/ Why not?

....

ثالثًا الترجمة

يجب: (أن يكون لديك حصيلة واسعة أن الكلمات – أن تكون على علم بقواعد اللغة – الاهتمام بإيصال المعني وعدم الترجمة الحرفية – عدم الخوف أو التوتر عند الحل – أن تعلم أن حل الأسئلة كتسجيل الأهداف وكما يجب التدرب للتمكن من التسجيل يجب الحل الكثير للتمكن من اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة)

أهم النقاط:

1. يمكن حذف أو إضافة كلمات عن النص الأصلي لإيصال المعني
2. اقرأ النص بالكامل لفهم السياق ولو وجدت كلمة إنجليزي صعبة حاول تخمن معناها من السياق ولو كلمة عربي صعبة حاول إيجاد بديل أو اشرحها عند الترجمة
3. عند الترجمة من عربي إلى إنجليزي حاول تترجم من عربي لعربي أبسط مثل: يقوم (يفعل – يؤدي ...)
4. يجب تحديد أجزاء الجملة قبل الحل (فاعل – فعل – مفعول – مكمل)
5. الجملة الإنجليزي (غالبًا) تبدأ بفاعل (اسم أو ضمير) بينما الجملة العربي (غالبًا) تبدا بفعل
   لقد شيدت مصر العديد من المشروعات الهندسية الضخمة — Egypt has established a lot of massive engineering projects
6. لا يوجد ضمير مستتر في الإنجليزي. — رأيتها تعبر الطريق ... — Ex: I saw her crossing the road ...
7. لقد + فعل ماضي + كلمة دالة على الماضي = ماضي بسيط. — لقد اتصل بي أمس. — Ex: He telephoned me yesterday.
8. لقد + فعل ماضي = مضارع تام. — لقد اتصل بي. — Ex: He has telephoned me.
9. قد + فعل مضارع = May / Might — قد ينفع هذا. — Ex: It may works.
10. اسم + صفتان بدون أداة ربط = نبدأ بالصفة الثانية. — هو رجل ثري مشهور. — Ex: He is a famous rich man.
11. اسم + صفتان مع وجود أداة ربط = نبدأ بالترتيب. — هو رجل ثري ومشهور. — Ex: He is a rich and famous man.
12. لم + مضارع = ماضي منفي. — لم أتبع نصيحة أخي. — Ex: I didn't follow my brother's advice.
13. لن + مضارع = مستقبل منفي. — لن أتبع نصيحة أخي. — Ex: I won't follow my brother's advice.
14. لا + مضارع = أمر منفي. — لا تتبع نصيحة أخي. — Ex: Don't follow my brother's advice.
15. "إن" تحذف ونضع (is – are) — إن القراءة مفيدة. — Ex: Reading is useful.
16. حرف اللام أول الاسم نضع (has – have) — للمدرس دور فعّال. — Ex: The teacher has an effective role.
17. كل + مفرد نضع (every / each) — كل + جمع نضع all — Ex: Every day / all students ...etc.
18. الأسماء المعنوية لا تأخذ أدوات معرفة اذا كان الكلام عام ولكن تأخذ أدوات معرفة اذا كان الكلام مخصص بشيء او شخص معين.
    Industry is really wonderful. / Ex: the industry in Egypt is wonderful.
19. الضمير المضاف إلى فعل يترجم الى ضمير مفعول (me – us – her – him – them – you – it)
    هذا الكتاب يزودنا بمعلومات مهمة. — Ex: this book supplies us with an important information.
20. الضمير المضاف الى اسم يترجم الى صفة ملكية (my – your – his – her – its – their – our)
    كتابك شيق ومفيد. — Ex: your book is interesting and useful.
21. كلمة (علينا / ينبغي / يجب) تترجم الى (should / must) — * لاحظ ان الكلمات التي لا تعد لا تأخذ The *
    علينا القاء المخلفات في سلة القمامة. — Ex: we should throw rubbish into the bin.
22. لام التعليل في اللغة العربية تترجم الى (to / in order to / so as to + inf)
    انا العب الكرة لأصبح لاعب عظيم. — Ex: I play football to become a great player.
23. لاحظ الفرق بين لام التعليل والتي معناها " لكي " ولام السببية والتي معناها " لأن او بسبب "
    انا العب كرة القدم لحبي لها. — Ex: I play football because I love it.

قاموس English Hub للترجمة:

Take part in	شارك في	Freedom	الحرية
Civilization	حضارة	Main	أساسي -رئيسي
Youth	الشباب	Demand	مطلب
Apply	يطبق	For all peoples	لجميع الشعوب
Technology	تكنولوجيا	available	متاح

Cope with	يواكب-يساير -يجاري	Ideal	مثالي
Advanced countries	دول متقدمة	Idealism	المثالية
Field	مجال	Utopia	المدينة الفاضلة
Recent age	العصر الحالي	Set	جهاز تلفزيون او راديو- مجموعة - طقم اواني
Revolution	ثورة	Courage = bravery	شجاعة
double-edged weapon	سلاح ذو حدين	patience	الصبر
enrich	يثري	wisdom	الحكمة
develop	ينمي - يطور	Wise	حكيم
Development	تنمية – تطوير	Fairness = justice	العدل
bright	لامع – مشرق	Fair = just	عادل
renaissance	نهضة	Nation	امة
Culture	ثقافة	National	قومي
Cultural	ثقافي	International	دولي-عالمي
Agriculture	زراعة	Produce	ينتج
Agricultural	زراعي	Production	أنتاج
Cultivation	زراعة	Products	المنتجات
miracle	معجزة	Compete	ينافس
Age	العصر	Competition	منافسة
Do without	يستغني عن	contribute to	يساهم في
Indispensable	لا يمكن الاستغناء عنه	Progress=advance	تقدم
excellence	رفعة – تفوق	Each of us	كل منا
Crime	جريمة	Congestion	التكدس
Addiction	الإدمان	Factors	عوامل
Unemployment	البطالة	Rationalization	ترشيد (الاستهلاك مثلا)
Flow of traffic	انسياب المرور	Family planning	تنظيم الاسرة
Security council	مجلس الامن	United Nations	الامم المتحدة
foreign languages	لغات أجنبية	Industry	الصناعة
enable	يمكن	Science	
Increase in	زيادة في -يزداد	Excellence	التفوق
Decrease=reduce	يقل	Achieve	يحقق

sector	قطاع	achievement		انجاز
Private sector	قطاع خاص	Cooperation		التعاون
quality	جودة	Tolerance		التسامح
Ancient monuments	اثار قديمة	Essential		أساسي
honor	يكرم	Condition		شرط-حالة-ظرف
good morals(ethics).	الاخلاق الحميدة	Literature		الادب
ken on	يحرص علي	Pioneer of		شخص رائد
encourage	يشجع	Pioneering		رائد(صفة)
peace	السلام	Serve		يخدم
War	حرب	Case		قضية
understanding	التفاهم	Isolate		يعزل
among	بين	Isolation		عزلة
alike	علي حد سواء	Society		مجتمع
benefit	فائدة – يستفيد	Social		أجتماعي
activate	تنشط	Rights		حقوق
blood circulation	الدورة الدموية	Self-reliance		الاعتماد علي النفس
regulate	ينظم	Self-confidence		الثقة بالنفس
thanks to	بفضل	National duty		واجب وطني
Transport	النقل	Positive steps		خطوات أيجابية
Import	يستورد	Mankind		الجنس البشري
Export	يصدر	Illiteracy		الامية
Low	منخفض	Illiterate		أمي
Compared to	بالمقارنة ب	Satisfy		يُرضي
Hardships	صعوبات	Satisfaction		الرضا - القناعة
Call for	ينادي ب - يدعو الي (السلام مثلا)	Keep pace with		يساير- يتماشي مع
Reflect	يعكس	Get rid of		يتخلص من

the good	الخير	**evil**	الشر
faith	الأيمان	**beauty**	الجمال
intelligence	الذكاء	**justice**	العدل
genius	العبقرية	**injustice**	الظلم
friendship	الصداقة	**ambition**	الطموح
activity	النشاط	**prosperity**	الرخاء
skill	المهارة	**progress**	التقدم
development	التطور – التنمية	**welfare**	الرفاهية
simplicity	البساطة	**unemployment**	البطالة
compassion	الرأفة	**production**	الإنتاج
courage	الشجاعة	**independence**	الاستقلال
confidence	الثقة	**integration**	التكامل
conscience	الضمير	**struggle**	الكفاح
Export	تصدير	**competition**	المنافسة
Import	استيراد	**comfort**	الراحة
dignity	الكرامة	**tolerance**	التسامح
discipline	النظام	**solidarity**	التضامن
hope	الأمل	**co-operation**	التعاون
will	الإرادة و العزيمة	**reward**	الثواب - المكافأة
responsibility	المسئولية	**punishment**	العقاب
zeal	الهمة و الحماسة	**wisdom**	الحكمة
corruption	الفساد	**freedom**	الحرية
victory	النصر	**gratitude**	الامتنان
security	الأمن	**patience**	الصبر
conflict	الصراع	**frankness**	الصراحة
dispute	النزاع	**politeness**	الأدب
construction	البناء	**obedience**	الطاعة
Contribution	المساهمة	**modesty**	التواضع
poverty	الفقر	**pollution**	التلوث
deviation	الانحراف	**budget**	الميزانية
fanaticism	التعصب	**economy**	الاقتصاد
self sufficiency	اكتفاء ذاتي	**hostility**	العداء
self-reliance	الاعتماد على النفس	**birth control**	تنظيم النسل
carelessness	الإهمال	**family planning**	تنظيم الأسرة
hospitality	كرم الضيافة	**illiteracy**	الأمية
Propaganda	دعاية	**tourism**	السياحة
advertisement	إعلان	**terrorism**	الإرهاب

Envy	الحسد	hatred	الكراهية
Anger	الغضب	monuments	آثار
Weakness	الضعف	discoveries	اكتشافات
Addiction	الإدمان	worry	القلق
Ignorance	الجهل	living standard	مستوى المعيشة
Shortage	النقص	majority	الأغلبية
Civilization	الحضارة	minority	الأقلية
democracy	الديمقراطية	burdens	الأعباء
capitalism	الرأسمالية	advantages	مزايا
Socialism	الاشتراكية	disadvantages	عيوب
Colonization	الاستعمار	conference	مؤتمر
Zionism	الصهيونية	traditions	تقاليد
Jews	اليهود	customs	عادات
Christians	النصارى	population	السكان
housing	الإسكان	point of view	وجهة نظر
education	التعليم	investment	الاستثمار
agriculture	الزراعة	discussion	مناقشة
Culture	الثقافة	treaty	معاهدة
Industry	الصناعة	Activities	أنشطة
trade	التجارة	immigration	هجرة
spare time	وقت الفراغ	saving	التوفير
researches	أبحاث	materialistic	مادي
horizon	أفق	spiritual	روحي
characteristics	خصائص- سمات	childhood	طفولة
resources	مصادر	Manhood	الرجولة
guidance	الإرشاد	imagination	الخيال
awareness	وعى	Data	بيانات
specialization	تخصيص	information	معلومات
Reaction	رد فعل	religion	دين
recovery	شفاء	Morals	أخلاق
illness	المرض	Virtue	فضيلة
Citizens	المواطنون	Vice	رذيلة
generation	جيل	ceremonies	مراسم
President	رئيس	celebration	احتفال
Minister	وزير	Bribery	الرشوة

corruption	فساد	adventure	مغامرة
loan	قرض	representative	مندوب- ممثل
overcome	يتغلب على	obstacle	حائل / عائق / عقبة
affect	يؤثر	*good citizen*	مواطن صالح
have / has a bad effect on	لهـ تأثير سيئ على	*everlasting peace*	السلام الدائم
export	يصدر	*peaceful co-existence*	التعايش السلمي
exports	صادرات	citizenship	المواطنية
exporter	مصدر	friendship	االصداقة
facilities	تسهيلات	eliminate / stamp out	يزيل / يتخلص من
nuclear bomb	قنبلة نووية	make great progress	يتقدم تقدما عظيما
on a wide scale	على نطاق واسع	make use of / benefit from	يستفيد من
in return for	فى مقابل	make the best use of	الاستفادة القصوى
human wrights	حقوق الإنسان	make good use of	يستغل جيدا
economic	اقتصادي	in vain	بلا جدوى
economy	الاقتصاد	resources	موارد
struggle	يكافح يناضل	cooperate	يتعاون
privatization	الخصخصة	cooperation	التعاون
ignorance	الجهل	virtues	فضيلة
illiteracy	الأمية	vices	رزيلة
reclamation	إصلاح	sins	ذنب / خطيئة
crisis	أزمة	do without/ go without	لا يساير
means	وسائل	in bad need of	فى اشد الحاجة لـ
achieve	ينجز	peace-loving nations	الدول المحبة للسلام
achievement	انجاز	the artery of life	شريان الحياة
attractive	يجذب	the United Nations	الامم المتحدة
policy	السياسة	the only way to	الطريق الوحيد لـ

politics	سياسى	apart from	بمنئ عن
vast areas	مناطق شاسعة	It is no use	لا فائدة
conference	مؤتمر	stand against	يقف ضد
get rid of	يتخلص من	constrictive criticism	النقد اللاذع
developing countries	دول نامية	selfishness	الانانية
practice / practicing	تدريب	unselfishness	الايثار
		require	يطلب
The Cairo book fair	معرض القاهرة للكتاب	requirements	مطالب
obstacles	عائق	motivate	يحفز
hindrance	عرقلة	motivation	دافع / حافز
revolution	ثورة	values	قدر
breakthrough	تقدم مفاجئ فى التقنية	valuable	قيم
family planning	تنظيم الاسرة	good value for money	القيمة الجيدة للمال
birth control	تحديد النسل	part and parcel of	جزء لا يتجزأ من
investment	الاستثمار	set …….. free	يطلق صراح
investor	مستثمر	liberate / free	حر
the standard of living	مستوى المعيشة	victory	النصر
merits / advantages	مميزات	defeat	يحبط / يهزم
demerits / disadvantages	عيوب	set up / establish / erect	يقيم /يؤسس
safety	الأمان	except	ماعدا
security	الامن	civil war	حرب اهلية
national income	الدخل القومى	national identity	الهوية القومية
monuments	الاثار	rush hours	ساعة الذروة
the cost of living	تكلفة المعيشة	distribute	يفرق / يوزع
traditions	تقاليد	distribution	التفريق - التوزيع
customs	عادات	efficient	كفء

the Ministry of Tourism	وزارة السياحة		efficiency	الكفاءة
contain	يحتوى على		renaissance	النهضة
capital	رأس المال		role-model	مثل اعلى
school activities	نشاطات مدرسية		ideal	نموذجى
pollution	التلوث		constitution	دستور
destroy	يدمر / يحطم		keep up with	يساير
destructive / destruction	مدمر/ مهلك / غير بناء		immigration	الهجرة
self-confidence	الثقة بالنفس		illegal	غير شرعى / قانونى
self-confident	واثق من نفسه/ جرئ		make up for	يعوض بـ ...... عن
independence	الاستقلال		percentage	النسبة %
self-independence	الاعتماد على النفس		rate	معدل
independent	مستقل		rational	معقول /منطقي
the Western Culture	الثقافة الغربية		Rationalizing consumption	ترشيد الاستهلاك
characteristics	خصائص		optimistic	متفائل
unity	الوحدة		pessimistic	متشائم
disunited	مفكك		prosperity	الازدهار
united	متحد		welfare	الرفاهية
symbol	شعار ظ رمز		creative	مبدع
mental	عقلى		creativity /innovation	الابداع
physical	بدني		means of transport	وسائل الموصلات
benefits	فائدة		shyness	خجول
tolerant	متسامح		shy	الخجل
tolerance	التسامح		medical care	الرعاية الطبية
rejecting violence	نبذ العنف		curative tourism	السياحة العلاجية
public libraries	المكتبات العامة		thinkers	المفكرين
outnumber	يفوقه عددا		literature	الأدب

starvation / famine	مجاعة	men of literature	رجال الأدب (الأدباء)
ungrateful	عقوق/ غير معترف بالجميل	scientific	علمي
grateful	معترف بالجميل	survive	ينجو
ingratitude	الكفران	survivors	الناجون
gratitude	العرفان الجميل	provide ……. with	يمد بـ
focus on	يركز على	provide ……. for	يوفر لـ
concentrate	يركز	natural disasters	كوارث طبيعية
concentration	التركيز	earthquake	زلزال
reclaim	يستصلح	torrents	سيل
reclamation	الاستصلاح	flood	فيضان
spinning and weaving	الغزل و النسيج	hurricane	اعتصار
precautions	تدابير وقائية	fog	ضباب
cautions	تحذيرات	mist	رطوبة / ضباب
houses of worship	دور العبادة	the environmental pollution	التلوث البيئي
worship	يعبد	die out / extinct	ينقرض
exploit	يستغل / عمل بطولي	wealth	ثروة
exploitation	استغلال	wealthy	ثرى
available	فى المتناول	invade	يغزو
the armed forces	القوات المسلحة	invasion / conquest	الغزو
the Arabian Nation	الامة العربية	conquer	فتح / استولى
martyrs	شهيد	occupy	يحتل
refugees	اللاجئين /اللاجىء	occupation	الاحتلال
initiative	مبادرة	equipment / sets	معدات
elect	ينتخب	electric appliances	ادوات كهربائية
election	الانتخاب	legend / myth	اسطورة
tank	دبابة	peace treaty	معاهدة السلام
weapons	أسلحة	seek to the peace	ينشد السلام
conflict	صراع / تضارب / تعارض	flourish	يزدهر

stability	استقرار	rural	ريفى
childhood	الطفولة	urban	حضري / مدنى
		fly-over bridges	الكبارى العلوية
medical check-ups	فحوصات طبية	a strong will	ارادة قوية
neglect	يهمل	play an important role in	يلعب دورا هاما فى
negligence	الاهمال	stand on equal footing with	يقف على قدم المساواة
fate / destiny	قدر	celebrate	يحتفل
racial discrimination	تمييز عنصري	sacrifice	يضحى
hospitality	حسن الضيافة	enjoy	يستمتع بـ
hospitable	حسن الاستقبال	subsidy	اعانة مالية
scholarship	منحة دراسية	we must do our best to	يجب ان نبذل قصارى جهدنا
bright future	المستقبل المشرق	monopoly	احتكار
be proud of	فخور بـ	monopolize	يحتكر
principles	مبادئ	slogan / motto	شعار
freedom / liberty	الحرية	shelter	يستظل / يلجأ إلى
increase the production	زيادة الإنتاج	culture	ثقافة
a productive society	مجتمع منتج	cultured	مثقف
deterioration	تدهور	agriculture	الزراعة
deteriorate	يتلف	agricultural	زراعى
the economic crisis	أزمة اقتصادية	industry	الصناعة
heavenly religions	الأديان السماوية	industrial	صناعى
call	نداء / دعوة	a chief source of	مصدر رئيسى لـ
call upon	يطلب من	reconstruction	اعادة البناء
call for	يطلب	double efforts	مجهود مضاعف
civilization	الحضارة	double production	مضاعفة الانتاج
for the good of	لصالح	pave the way	يمهد الطريق
the working woman	المرأة العاملة		
Over bear	يقهر /يهيمن	Children workers	عمالة الاطفال
It's no use	ليس هناك فائدة	Disabled children	الاطفال المعاقين
It's no good	ليس هناك مصلحة	Result from	ينتج عن
But in vain	بلا جدوى	Result in =cause	يسبب
I can't stand	لا اطيق	Read out	يقرأ بجهر
For my sake	لأجل خاطرى	Free time = spare time	وقت الفراغ
It's my treat	على دفع النفقات	Prove himself	يثبت ذاتة
You failed me	خذلتنى	Abnormal	شاذ //غير سوى
The out of law	الخارجين على القانون	The dark side of life	الجانب المظلم من الحياه

Stand for	ترمز ل	At a rate of.......	بمعدل
My own life	حياة الخاصة	Make efforts	يبذل جهود
Outdoor life	حياة الانطلاق	The efforts exerted by	الجهود المبذول عن
Put on weight	يزداد وزنا	Spare no effort to	لا يدخر وسعا ان
Or should we stand still	اونقف مكتوفى الايدى	Get out of	يتغلب
By nature	بالفطرة	I'm not like that	لست مثل ذلك
The circulation of the blood	الدورة الدموية	To some extent	الى حد ما
Sense of humor	روح الدعابة	On the whole	على العموم
Getter = laureate	الحائز على	In general	على العموم
Name after	يسمى على	I gain more than I lose	اكسب اكثر مما اخسر
Give his name	يطلق اسمة على	A lot of country	كثير من المناطق الريفية
Nickname	لقب / اسم الشهرة	The station yard	فناء المحطة
Surname	اسم العائلة	I pulled myself up	استجمعت قواى
After a request from	بناء على طلب	Robbery with violence	سرقة بالاكراة
Without a break	بدون راحة	Attempt murder	شروع فى قتل
Do architecture	يدرس هندسة معمارية	Oversee	يشرف على
Graduate from	يتخرج من	Run offs	جولات الاعادة
Break a record	يحطم رقم قياسى	Run out of	ينفذ مالدية
Sympathetic to	متعاطفة مع	Last for	يدوم لمدة
The red cross	الصليب الأحمر	Make fun of	يسخر من
Make arrangements for	قوم بعمل ترتيبات	Authorized sources	مصادر موثوق بها
An ordinary childhood	طفولة طبيعية	We must face it firmly	يجب ان نواجهه بحزم
Badly wounded	مجروح بشدة	We have to make use of	يجب ان نستفيد من
Make energy out of	ينتج الطاقة من	Reclaiming desert	استصلاح الصحراء
Find a replacement for	يجد بديلا ل	From now on	من الان فصاعدا
Training sessions	دورات تدريبية	Every now and then	من حين لاخر
Catch a disease from	يصاب بمرض من	Keep up with=cope with	يواكب / يساير
Turning point	نقطة تحول	Raise the standard of living	يرفع مستوى المعيشة
Out of date	منتهى الصلاحية	To achieve the goals	لتحقيق الاهداف
Keep away from	يبتعد عن	Achievements	الانجازات
Go wrong	يحدث مشاكل	Detective stories	القصص البوليسية
Part -own	يشارك فى ملكية	It all depends	على حسب الظروف
Sooner or later	عاجلا ام اجلا	Scientific research	البحث العلمى
Uncaring public	لايهتمون بالعامة	The main cause of	السبب الرئيسى ل
It's of no importance	ليس لهـ أهمية	Nervous system	الجهاز العصبى
= It isn't important	ليس لهـ اهمية	Prove that	اثبت ان
Take to bed	يلزم الفراش	Man kind	الجنس البشرى

= Stay in bed	يلزم الفراش	A double -edged weapon	سلاح ذو حدين
Out of hand	خارج عن ارادتى	Illiteracy abolishing	محو الامية
=Out of my will	خارج عن ارادتى	In great need of	فى حاجة ماسة الى
Self-confidence	ثقة بالنفس	Take care of	يهتم ب
A double-edged weapon	سلاح ذو حدين	Lock up	يحتجز
At all depends	حسب الظروف	Broadcast	اذاعة / يذيع
Current events	الاحداث الجارية	Foot and mouth disease	الحمى القلاعية
Self-rule	الحكم الذاتى	Nile basin countries	دول حوض النيل
Determine his fate	يقرر مصيرة	Upstream countries	دول المنبع
Good and evil	الخير والشر	Downstream countries	دول المصب
Armed forces	القوات المسلحة	A matter of life or death	مسألة حياة أو موت
United nations	الامم المتحدة	Decisive steps	خطوات حاسمة
Wronged	مظلوم	Firm action	إجراءات حازمة
Abject poverty	فقر مدقع	Mastery of foreign language	اجادة اللغات الأجنبية
Acute shortage	نقص حاد	Private associations	الجمعيات الأهلية
Reading for all	القراءة للجميع	Shyness and shame	العار والخجل
International Cairo book fair	معرض القاهرة الدولي للكتاب	The high cost of living	ارتفاع تكلفة المعيشة
Green house	صوبة زراعية	Reject foreign interference	نرفض تدخل أجنبى
Slight rise	ارتفاع طفيف	Self-control	ضبط النفس
Within	فى خلال	Priorities of the new government	أولويات الحكومة
Fair peace	السلام العادل	Launch a campaign against	يشن حملة ضد
Middle east area	منطقة الشرق الاوسط	Promising youth	الشباب الواعد
Peace treaty	معاهدة سلام	Try the corrupt	يحاكم الفاسدين
Put an end to	يضع حدا ل	A serious turn	منحنى خطير
Customs and traditions	العادات والتقاليد	Aid	المعونات // المساعدات
It's the time for	حان الوقت ل	New vistas of urban	آفاقاً جديدة للنمو العمراني
Focus on	يركز على	The high turnout of voters	الاقبال الشديد من الناخبين
Fly-over bridges	كبارى علوية	Interests of the people	مصالح الشعب

Mark of civilization	سمة حضارية	End the sit-ins and strikes	فض الاعتصامات والاضرابات
Pressing problems	مشاكل ملحة	Personal interests	المصالح الشخصية
Long term project	مشروع طويل الاجل	Injustice and tyranny	الظلم والأستبداد
Economic reform	الاصلاح الاقتصادى	Without any damage to	دون أى اضرار بـ
Over staffed	عمالة زائدة	Constitutional legitimacy	شرعية دستورية
Hold great promises	يعقد علية الامال	Foreign agents	عملاء أجانب
Arab affairs	الشئون العربية	Haters and traitors	الحاقدين والخونة
Standard of living	مستوى المعيشة	Internal /external issues	القضايا الداخلية \ الخارجية
Labour force	القوى العاملة	Uncountable losses	خسائر لاحسر لها
Suicidal action	عمل انتحارى	Violent clashes	مصادمات عنيفة
Human rights	حقوق النسان	Inhuman practices	ممارسات لا إنسانية
Egypt was exposed to	تعرضت مصر	Means of entertainment	وسائل ترفية
Bombings of Alexandria	تفجيرات الاسكندرية	Illegal migration	هجره غير شرعية
Sectarian strife	الفتنة الطائقية	Full judicial supervision	اشراف قضائي كامل
Achieve miracles	تحقيق المعجزات	In other words	بمعني اخر
Catching cancer	الاصابة بالسرطان	Multi-media	الوسائط المتعددة
Children with disabilities	اطفال معاقون	I'm the opposite	انا على العكس
Up –to - date	حديث	Do a show	يقدم عرض
Depend on	يعتمد على	Do architecture	يدرس الهندسة المعمارية
In detail	بالتفصيل	World'supplies of oil	المخزون العالمى من البترول
In reason	فى حدود المعقول	Rubbish dumps	مقالب الزبالة
It stands to reason that	من البديهى ان	The needy	المحتاجون
Bring..to reason	يردة الى الصواب	Decide to	يقرر ان
Listen to reason	يستمع الى صوت العقل	Decide on	يختار
Take over	يتولى الامر	Stray dogs	الكلاب الضالة
Quite sure	واثق تماما	Cradle of civilization	مهد الحضارة

Double-faced persons	المنافقون	Egyptian intelligence bureau	المخابرات المصرية
Hypocrites	المنافقون	An example to be followed	مثالا يحتذى به
Well - off	ميسور الحال	Artful dodger	المحتال الماكر
Kind- hearted	رحيم القلب	The carrot and stick policy	سياسة الترغيب و الترهيب
Nocturnal animal	حيوان ليلى	Decision makers	صناع القرار
Free of	خالية من	Students' union	اتحاد الطلاب
Nerve cells	خلايا عصبية	With good morals	ذو اخلاق حميدة
Feel at ease	يشعر بالراحة	Amusement park	مدينة الملاهى
Close to	قريب من	I'm in the mood for	لى مزاج ل
Make everything worse	تسوء الامور	checkout	دفع الحساب ومغادرة المكان
overweight	سمين جدا	refreshments	مرطبات
Pass out the …….	مرر...../ وزع	Practice makes perfect	الممارسة تؤدى للأتقان
Me too,	وانا ايضا	Perform a play	يعرض مسرحية
No chewing gum	ممنوع مضغ اللبان	sunburn	حروق الشمس
Smells good	ذو رائحة ذكية	Wear sunscreen	يضع كريم الشمس
What's for breakfast?	ماذا لدينا فى الفطار	Hibernate	يقوم بالبيات الشتوى
Play cards	يلعب كوتشينة	endangered	مهدد بالانقراض
Do the laundry	يقوم بالغسيل	I miss you very much	وحشتنى كثيرا
Take out the garbage	يخرج القمامة	Go on sale	يعرض للبيع
Hang up the clothes	يعلق الملابس	Skip lunch	يفوتة الغدء
Put away the groceries	يضع البقالة فى مكانها	By the book	حسب التعليمات
Set the table	يعد المائدة	Off and on	بين حين واخر
Get a haircut	يحصل على حلاقة	Off season	فى غير الاوان
Make up your mind	اتخذ قررك / شغل مخك	The odd one out	الشىء المختلف
It's scary	انة مخيف	outcast	منبوذ
In-line-skate	يتزلج بحذاء من عجلات	Outdo (v.)	يمتاز /يتفوق على
You're kidding	أنت تمزح	Out of mind	بعيد عن البال او النظر

Take a nap	يأخذ قيلولة	Better off	أيسر حالا / احسن من ذى قبل
The snack bar	طاولة الوجبة الخفيفة	The sooner the better	خير البر عاجلة
rebel	يثور / يتمرد	president	رئيس
rebels	ثوار // متمردين	vice president	نائب الرئيس
rebellion	تمرد / عصيان / ثورة	the prime minister	رئيس الوزراء
revolt	ثوره	the former president	الرئيس السابق
revolution	ثورة	public figures	شخصيات عامة
revolutionist	الثائر //الثورى	caretaker government	حكومة انتقالية
revolutionary front	جبهة ثورية	transitional government	حكومة انتقالية
demonstrations	مظاهرات	a national unity government	حكومة وحدة وطنية
demonstrators	المتظاهرين	court martial	مجلس عسكرى
hold demonstrations	يقوم بعمل المظاهرات	the armed forces	القوات المسلحة
protest	يحتج / احتجاج	central security forces	قوات الامن المركزى
protesters	المحتجون	state security forces	قوات امن الدولة
march	مسيرة	emergency law	قانون الطوارىء
peaceful march	مسيرة سلمية	curfew	حظر التجوال
overturn	انقلاب	tear gas	غاز مسيل للدموع
strike //striker	اضراب // مضرب/مهاجم	policy	السياسة
clinging	اعتصام	political	سياسى
riots	احداث شغب / اضطرابات	political party	حزب سياسى
civil disobedience	عصيان مدنى	political crisis	ازمة سياسية
victims	ضحايا	opposition parties	احزاب المعارضة
martyrs	شهداء	the people's assembly	مجلس الشعب
looters	بلطجية	the shura council	مجلس الشورى
looting	اعمال بلطجة	Constitution	الدستور
massacre	مذبحة	constitution drafting	صياغة الدستور
peace	سلام	articles of constitution	بنود / مواد الدستور
battle	معركة	rival factions	فصائل متنافسة
war	حرب	rival parties	احزاب متنافسة
civil ware	حرب اهلية	hand over power	يسلم السلطة

anti- regime	ضد النظام	Elections	انتخابات
overthrow the regime	يسقط النظام	Vote	يصوت / ينتخب
terrorism	ارهاب	Voting	تصويت
terrorist	ارهابى	Voters	ناخبون
acts of terrorism	اعمال ارهابية	Candidate	مرشح
extremism	تطرف	Candid	نزية / صريح
extremist	متطرف	opinion polls	استطلاعات الرأى
violence	عنف	Campaign	حملة/ يدير حملة
stability	استقرار	Support	يدعم / يساند/يدعم /تأييد
challenges	تحديات	Opposition	المعارضة
remnants	فلول	Majority	الاغلبية
Muslim Brotherhood	الاخوان المسلمون	minority	الاقلية
dispute	نزاع	common good	الصالح العام
conflict	صراع	national security	الامن القومى
sectarian strife	فتنة طائفية	street pulse	نبض الشارع
factions	طوائف / زمرة /جماعات	activists	النشطاء
violate	ينتهك	backward countries	دول متخلفة
violations	انتهاكات /مخالفات	developing countries	دول نامية
disorder	فوضى	developed countries	دول متقدمة
corruption	فساد	homesick	مشتاق للوطن
travel ban	منع من السفر	homesickness	الحنين للوطن
plot	يتأمر/مؤمرة /حبكة	peace treaty	معاهدة السلام
plotter	متأمر	national income	الدخل القومى
security vacuum	فراغ امنى	source	مصدر
campus	حرم الجامعة	encourage	يشجع
emergency meeting	اجتماع طارىء	flourish	يزدهر
full funding	دعم كامل	welfare	رفاهية
human rights	حقوق الانسان	civilization	حضارة
committee	لجنة	a vital role	دور حيوى
freedom of expression	حرية التعبير	youth movement	حركة الشباب
freedom of opinion	حرية الرأى	hold a banner	يحمل الراية
national unity	الوحدة الوطنية	resort=spa	منتجع
the Arab nation	الامة العربية	rally	يحشد /يحتشد
national target	هدف قومى	summit	قمة
hospitable	مضياف	globalization	العولمة
hospitality	حسن الضيافة	privatization	الخصخصة

punctual	مواظب على المواعيد	modernization	تحديث
sense of humor	روح الدعابة	the youth	الشباب
taxes	ضرائب	members	أعضاء
emergency	حالة طوارئ	uprising	انتفاضة
backwater	حالة ركود	belonging	الانتماء
forwardness	حالهـ متقدمة	values	قيم
sound body	الجسم السليم	hygiene	النظافة الشخصية
sound mind	العقل السليم	sanitation	النظافة العامة
illness = sickness	مرض	anti-smoking campaign	حملة ضد التدخين
Disease	مرض	healing element	عنصر علاجى
an infectious disease	مرض معدى	clinic	عيادة
Endemic	مرض مزمن	health centre	مركز صحى
Infected	معدى /مصاب	the medical profession	مهنة الطب
infection	عدوى	treatment	علاج
bird flu	انفلونزا الطيور	treat	يعالج
swine flu	انفلونزا الخنازير	cure	يعالج
fever	حمى	examine	يفحص
virus	فيرس	prescription	روشتةطبية
germs	جراثيم	take overdose	يتعاطى جرعة زائدة
stomach upsets	اضطراب بالمعدة	pills	اقراص // حبوب
stomach trouble	اضطراب بالمعدة	ointment	مرهم
stop bleeding	يوقف النزيف	drug user	متعاطى مخدرات
outbreak	تفشى // انتشار	drug trafficker	مهرب مخدرات
symptoms	اعراض	hooked	مدمن
poison	سم // يسمم	antibiotic	مضاد حيوى
poisonous	سام	heal	يلتئم
ward	جناح / عنبر	wound	جرح /يجرح

herbal medicine	العلاج بالاعشاب	**septic wounds**	جروح ملوثة
prevent=protect	يحمى / يقى	**ministers**	وزراء
prevention	وقاية	**increasing production**	زيادة الانتاج
preventive	وقائى	**iron fist**	قبضة حديدية
medical	طبى	**praise**	يمدح
lack of medical care	نقص الرعاية الطبية	**sacrifice**	يضحى // تضحية
pass from…to…	ينتقل من ..... الى	**environment**	بيئة
out – of - date	منتهى الصلاحية	**pollution**	تلوث
inspection	تفتيش	**polluted**	ملوث
recovery	شفاء	**waste products=wastes**	نفايات
specialist	متخصص	**exhaust fumes**	ادخنة العادم
vet	طبيب بيطرى	**habitat**	موطن / سكن
oculist	طبيب عيون	**pests**	افات
dentist	طبيب اسنان	**insecticide**	مبيد حشرى
chemist	صيدلى	**abuse=misuse**	يسئ استخدام
chemist's = pharmacy	صيدلية	**climate changes**	تغيرات مناخية
surgeon	جراح	**game reserves**	محميات طبيعية
surgery	جراحة	**tornado**	إعصار
operation	عملية جراحية	**balanced of nature**	توازن البيئة
transplant	نقل / زراعة اعضاء	**wildlife**	الحياه البرية
midwife	الداية	**flood**	فيضان // طوفان
healthcare	الرعاية الصحية	**global warming**	الاحتباس الحرارى
health awareness	الوعى الصحى	**the atmosphere**	الغلاف الجوى
mental	صحة نفسية	**renewable energy**	الطاقة المتجددة
surroundings	تخوم	**industry =manufacture**	صناعة

distribute	يوزع	underdevelopment	التخلف
distribution	توزيع	investigation	تحرى / تحقيق
contributions	اسهامات	conquest	غزو / فتح / احتلال
savings	مدخرات	invade	غزو
reclamation	استصلاح	the order of merit	نوط الاستحقاق
facilities	تسهيلات	award	مكافئة
consume	يستهلك	withdraw	ينسحب
consummation	استهلاك	smuggle	يهرب
rationalizing	ترشيد	solution	حل
cornerstone	حجر الاساس	malice = hatred	حقد
reform	الاصلاح	tasks	مهام
responsibilities	مسئوليات	generate	تولد // ينتج
responsible	مسئول	extra	اضافى
take measures	يتخذ اجراءات	generations	اجيال
needs	احتياجات	addiction	ادمان
motives	حوافز // دوافع	fanaticism	التعصب
motivate	يحفز/ يدفع/ يحث	fanatic	متعصب
satisfaction	رضا // اشباع/ قناعة	efficient	كفء
satisfied	راض / قانع	efficiency	كفاءة
national	وطنى / قومى	attractive	جذاب
international	عالمى	attractions	اماكن جذب
Arab common market	السوق العربية المشتركة	services	خدمات
the media production city	مدينة الانتاج الاعلامى	skyscrapers	ناطحات السحاب
national occasions	مناسبات قومية	fate	مصير // قدر
book fair	معرض الكتاب	power	قوة /سلطة/ حق
festival	احتفال	bower	تعريشة / كوخ فى الريف

The Arab League	الجامعة العربية	**stress**	يؤكد على /
occupied land	ارض محتلة	**draft**	مسودة/ مشروع
civil defense	الدفاع المدنى	**uprooting**	إزالة
peace prevails	يسود السلام	**bright future**	مستقبل باهر /مشرق
documents	وثائق	**splendid**	رائع / باهر
brochure	مطوية / بحث موجز	**gloomy (adj.)**	كئيب
lighthouse	منارة	**aimless (adj.)**	بلا هدف / بلاغاية
co-operate	يتعاون	**pioneers**	رواد
co-operation	تعاون	**benefits**	فوائد // منافع
reconstruction	التعمير	**phenomenon / phenomena**	ظاهرة /ظواهر
planets	كواكب	**author**	مؤلف
predict =foresee=foretell	يتنبأ	**man of letter**	اديب
astronomy	علم الفلك	**poet**	شاعر
astronaut	رائد فضاء	**critic**	ناقد
galaxy	مجرة	**critical**	نقدى// حرج
zero gravity	انعدام الجاذبية	**criticism**	النقد
press conference	مؤتمر صحفى	**poem**	قصيدة
editor-in-chief	رئيس التحرير	**prose**	نثر
reportage	تحقيق صحفى	**poetry**	شعر
news broadcast	نشرة الاخبار	**illiterate**	جاهل / امى
news reader	قارىء الاخبار	**illiteracy**	الامية
digest	يستوعب //يهضم	**science fiction**	الخيال العلمى
press agency	وكالة دعاية او اعلان	**wine**	نبيذ / خمرة
leak	يسرب	**fatal (adj.)**	مميت /قاتل
talk show	عرض تلفاز يستضيف المشاهير	**threat**	تهديد
amuse	يسلى	**struggle**	يناضل // يكافح
amusement	الملاهى	**resist**	يقاوم
submit	يبث	**resistance**	مقاومة
education	التعليم	**court**	محكمة
nursery	الحضانة	**charge**	تهمة
faculty=college	كلية	**judge**	قاضى
institute	معهد	**prison**	سجن
university	جامعة	**bail // fine**	كفالة // غرامة

bring up	يربى	forger	مزور / مزيف
headlines	مانشيتات	evidence	دليل
subheadings	عناوين فرعية	guilty	مذنب
seminar	ندوة	break the law	يخترق القانون
quiz master	المتسائل	bribe	يرشو // رشوة
graduate	يتخرج // خريج	rape	يغتصب
graduation	التخرج	ball	حفلة راقصة
post-graduation	دراسات عليا	trail	محاكمة
qualify	يؤهل	crime	جريمهـ
qualified	مؤهل	criminal	مجرم
qualifications	مؤهلات	competition	منافسة
dropping out	التسرب من المدرسة	public transport	النقل العام
droppers out	المتسربين من التعليم	traffic jam	ازدام المرور
lecture	محاضرة	rush hours	ساعات الذروة
degree	درجة علمية	pack	يعبء / يحزم امتعتة
master's degree	درجة الماجستير	platform	رصيف القطار
staff	هيئة تدريس	commit	يرتكب جريمة
colleague	زميل عمل	innocent	برئ
certificate	شهادة	legal	شرعى
writer	كاتب	accuse	يتهم
novelist	روائى	accused	متهم
narrator	سارد / زاوى قصة	evil	شر
engaged in	متورط فى	destroy	يدمر
occasion	مناسبة	destruction	دمار
ceremony	مراسم	determine	يصمم / يعزم
celebration	احتفال	device	اداة
feast	عيد / وليمة	firm	حازم /صارم
fireworks	العاب نارية	emotion	عاطفة
new year's day	عيد رأس السنة	emotional	عاطفى
mother's day	عيد الام	equally	بالتساوى
Eid el fitre	عيد الفطر	erect	يشيد
Eid el adha	عيد الاضحى	expert	خبير
labor day	عيد العمال	experience	خبرة
police day	عيد الشرطة	found / foundation	يؤسس //تأسيس
accurate	دقيق	founder// foundations	المؤسس //اساسات
accurately	بدقهـ	homeless	متشرد / بلا ماوى
adapt	يتكيف	humanity	البشرية

adopt	يتبنى	Hijack	يخطف طائرة
adaptation	التكيف / التأقلم	Kidnap	يخطف شخص
argument	جدال	Include	يشتمل على //يتضمن
advanced	متقدم	individuals	الافراد
aggressive	عدوانى	Interfere	يتدخل فى شئون الغير
ambition	طموح	interference	التدخل
ambitious (adj.)	طموح	Identify	يتعرف على / يحدد
avoid	يتفادى // يتجنب	Isolation	عزلة
attach	يرفق	infancy –childhood	طفولة
aimless	بلاهدف	Jealous	غيور
brilliant	متقد الذكاء /نابغة	Jealousy	غيرة
blackmail	ابتزاز / يبتز	Jewish	يهودى
Collapse	ينهار	Justify	يبرر
complain	يشكو	Illustrate	يفسر / يوضح
complaint	شكوى	knowledge	معرفة
conclusion	خاتمة	Kerchief	منديل / وشاح
Confirm	يؤكد	Veil	نقاب //خمار
confirmation	تأكيد	Keynote	الفكرة الرئيسية
Consider	يعتبر	notion	فكرة عامة
consideration	اعتبار	luggage	امتعة /حقائب سفر
Creation	خلق / ابداع	license	رخصة / اذن
co-ordinate	ينظم	marvels // wonders	عجائب
co-ordination	تنظيم	measures	اجراءات
cruel /hard /violent	قاسى	moral values	القيم الاخلاقية
Cruelty	قسوة	optimist	متفائل
Career	مهنة	optimism	تفائل
Confuse	يرتبك	pessimistic= gloomy	متشائم // عابس
Confused	مرتبك	pessimism	تشاؤم
confusion	ارتباك	native	اهلى / وطنى
disappointed	محبط	nightmare	كابوس
oblige = obligate	يلزم / يجبر	target	الهدف
obligation	الزام	temperature	درجة الحرارة
Obvious	واضح	universe	الكون
Observe	يلاحظ	unique project	مشروع فريد
observation	ملاحظة // مراقبة	various	مختلف /متنوع
opportunity	فرصة / مناسبة	vehicles	مركبات / وسائل النقل
Palace	قصر	weightlessness	عدم الوزن

Paradise	جنة	wind	رياح / تسلل/ينتزع
Promote	يترقى	workhouse	ملجا /اصلاحية للاحداث
promotion	ترقية	yard	فناء
Prevail	يعم / يسود	wing	جناح
Package	طرد // رزمة	wisdom	حكمة
reconsider	يعيد النظر	behave	يسلك / يتصرف
Realism	واقعية	tourism	سياحة
related to	متعلق ب	remains	بقايا اثار // اطلال
Remarks	ملاحظات	monuments	اثار
reproduce	يتكاثر	attract	يجذب
reproduction	تكاثر	passive	سلبى // بليد
roots	جذور	positive	ايجابى / واثق من نفسة
react to	يستجيب ل	manners	اخلاق
reaction	رد فعل	fancy = imagine	يتخيل
replace	يستبدل	exert	يبذل
replacement	استبدال	seek to	يسعى الى
serious	خطير	scenery	منظر طبيعى
sponsor	يرعى / يكفل / راعى /كفيل	immortal	خالد / سرمدى
service	خدمة	hardships	صعوبات
snack	وجبة خفيفة	aim at	يهدف الى
sewage	الصرف الصحى	terror	رعب
shelter	ملجاء / مأوى	terrify	يرعب
sight	البصر	face	يواجة
sword	سيف	consumer	مستهلك
string	خيط	local products	منتج محلى
supplies	امدادات/تموين /ذخيرة	democracy	الديمقراطية
suspect	يشك	honour	يكرم / تكريم / شرف
suspicious	شك /ظن	electric sets	الاجهزة الكهربائية
shock	صدمة	freedom	حرية
talented = gifted	موهوب	set free	يحرر
the pharaohs	الفراعنة	condemn	يدين -- يستنكر
tide	المد والجذر	occupation	احتلال / وظيفة
toothpaste	معجون اسنان	prosperity	رخاء
tips	بقشيش	hostages	رهائن
transform	يحول	domination	سيطرة
tale	حكاية	factors	عوامل
trusted	موثوق بة	branches	فروع او اغصان

teenager	مراهق	improvements	تحسينات
unrest	القلق	reject	ينبذ – يرفض
cloning	الاستنساخ	damage	يتلف
tolerance	التسامح	stick to	يلتزم ب - يتمسك ب
tolerant	متسامح	prevail	يسود- يعم
enrichment	اثراء //تمويل	marked by	يتميز ب
budget	ميزانية	warn	يحذر
gap	فجوة	bombing	تفجير
fury = rage = anger	غضب	distinguish	يميز
fear =horror = terror	رعب – خوف	pride	فخر –يتفاخر
massacre = blood bath	مجزرة	deviation	الانحراف
spoilage = robbing	سلب ونهب	misleading	تضليل
trouble makers	مثيرى الشغب	purpose	غرض-هدف
stock exchange = bourse	البورصة	principles	مبادئ
symbol \ slogan = motto	رمز \ شعار	worship house	دارالعباده
deal with =treat	يتعامل مع	mercy	رحمة
a means - means of	وسيلة – وسائل	Series	سلسلة
methods	طرق-وسائل	construction	البناء
intelligent	ذكى	daily life	الحياة اليومية
professional	محترف	orphanage	ملجأ
amateur	هاوى	Retire	يتقاعد / يعتزل
ignorant=illiterate	جاهل //امى	Resign	يستقيل
ignorance=illiteracy	جهل // امية	postpone =put off	يؤجل
uneducated	غير متعلم	literature	الادب
biography	السيرة الذاتية عن اخر	unfortunate	غير محظوظ
autobiography	السيرة الذاتية لنفس الشخص	consequences	عواقب / نتائج
patriot (n.)	وطنى /محب لوطنة	stamina	قوة الاحتمال

Translate into Arabic:

1. Youth are the backbone of any nation and the base of its progress. So governments should pay attention to provide them with the necessities of life and help them be better citizens.

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2-Our country is in need of every one's efforts. We must work hard to produce an export. We will save hard currency and achieve welfare.

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3-Over-population is a problem that faces all developing countries. It hampers their progress especially when their natural resources are limited.

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4- The good citizen is the one who devotes his time and effort to his country, sacrificing himself for its dignity and welfare.

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6-spending too much time on social networking sites may be harmful. this will make you waste a lot of time and cause harms to your back and eyes

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....
....

7-All parents should know that they are responsible for bringing up a conscious and enlightened generation

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....

8- Money is the source of all evil. It encourages some young men to do bad habits. More some people to commit crimes such as theft, violence, forgery and murder.

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9-throughout the ages, man has brought about a lot of important inventions which have contributed to making life easier and more comfortable.

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10-Our life has greatly changed and improved thanks to the great contributions that scientists and thinkers introduce in different aspects.

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11- A lot of people dream of a tolerant and quiet world which is blessed with love, peace, cooperation, justice and affability between all people.

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12- There is a breakthrough in the field of information technology, which made the world become a global village.

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1٣- The government is trying to provide the people with what they need in every way. This requires the increase of production and birth control.

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14-Every individual in our society should take part in bearing responsibility to overcome our economic, social and environmental problems.

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15-Greed is one of the ugliest human qualities because it increases the sharpness of conflict and dispute between individuals inside one society

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16-Every human (man) has the right to express their opinion in a frame of respect, constructive criticism and useful discussion

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17-We have to rationalize consumption of water, electricity and food to face the increasing rise in prices.

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18-Tourism is an important source of bringing hard currency to Egypt so we have to offer all possible facilities to attract tourists to Egypt.

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Translate into English:

1. يجب علينا أن نحترم ابوينا وأن نطيع جميع اوامرهم قدر المستطاع.

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2. للعلماء مكانه عظيمة في مجتمعنا لأنهم الأساس في أي تقدم أو نجاح نحققه.

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3. محمد صلاح هو لاعب مبهر ورائع تحبه جميع الجماهير الإنجليزية والعالمية.

4. الدكتور مجدي يعقوب هو طبيب مصري ماهر متخصص في جراحة القلب.

5. أصبح لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي وقت أساسي في يومنا وأصبحت ضرورة لا يمكن الاستغناء عنها.

6. تلعب المدرسة دور مهم جدا في تربية وسلوك الأجيال القادمة.

1. علينا أن نرشد استهلاك الطاقة لكي نتجنب انقطاع الكهرباء.

a. We must consume energy consumption in order to avoid power cuts.

b. we have to rationalize energy consumption in order to avoid power cuts.

c. We should guide energy consumption in order to cut power cuts.

d. We should revolutionize energy consumption in order to avoid power cuts.

2. تؤكد الآثار التي تركها الفراعنة على قدرتهم على الابداع وامتلاكهم الذكاء.

a. The effects leaving by the pharaohs beat their goodness and intelligence.

b. The effects left by the pharaohs confirm their creativity and intelligence

. c. The effects leaving by the pharaohs conquer their create and intelligence.

d. The effects left by the pharaohs confirm their creativity and intelligence.

3. يقضي الكثير من الشباب معظم أوقاتهم في تصفح وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي.

a. Many young people abolish most of their time browsing social networking sights

b. Many people young eradicate most of their time browsing social networking sites

c. Many young people spend most of their time browsing social networking sites

d. Many young people spend most of their time forgiving social networking sites

4. علينا جميعًا أن نتحد لكي نقضي على الإرهاب والتطرف.

a. We must all unite to eradicate terrorism and extremism.

b. We must all unite to eradicate tourism and altruism .

c. We have to all unite to spend terrorism and extremism.

d. We must all unite to need tourism and fanaticism

5. يقتضي بناء مجتمع جديد متقدم أن يتحد جميع أفراد الشعب مع الحكومة.

a. Building a new advanced society requires that all the people cooperate with the government.

b. Building a new advanced society spends that every people collaborate with the government.

c. Constructing a new advanced society is destined, that all the people cooperate with the government.

d. Building a new next society requires that all the people collaborate with the government.

6. بناء المشروعات الجديدة خير دليل على إصرار المصريين على بناء بلدهم.

a. Building recent projects are the best proof of the Egyptians' insistence on constructing their country.

b. Building new projects is the best evidence of the Egyptians' insistence on building their country.

c. Building new projects is the best proof of the Egyptians' persist on building our country.

d. Building new projects are the best evidence of the Egyptians' insistence on building its country.

7. عندما يمتلك الناس الإرادة يستطيعون تحقيق المعجزات.

a. When people have the will, they can achieve disabilities.

b. When people owns the will, they can achieve achievements.

c. When people have the will, they can achieve miracles.

d. When people own the well, they can accomplish miracles.

8. دائمًا نبدي امتناننا لهؤلاء الذين يساعدوننا وقت الشدة.

a. We always depress their gratitude to those who support us in times of need.

b. We always express our gratitude to those who support us in times of need.

c. We always express their gratitude to those who support us in times of strong.

d. We always express our gratitude to those who support us in times of pull.

9. يحاول العلماء انتاج أنواع جديدة من النباتات والحيوانات بإستخدام الهندسة الوراثية.

a. Are trying scientists to produce new species of plants and animals using genetic engineering.

b. Trying scientists to produce new species of plants and animals used genetic engineering.

c. Scientists are trying to reduce new species of plants and animals using genetic engineering.

d. Scientists are trying to introduce new species of plants and animals using genetic engineering.

10. يجب على الدولة ان تضع خطط عاجلة لمواجهة أي تغيرات مناخية مفاجأة.

a. Must on the country put urgent plans to face any sudden climate changes.

b. Make the country must urgent plans to face any suddenly climate changes.

c. The country must puts urgent plans to face any suddenly climate challenges.

d. The country must make urgent plans to face any sudden climate changes.

11. أسهم المصريون في بناء الحضارة الإنسانية منذ سنين عديدة.

a. The Egyptians contributed to building human civilization since many years.



b. The Egyptians introduced to build human civilization many years ago.

c. Contributed the Egyptians to building human civilization for many years.

d. The Egyptians contributed to building human civilization for many years

12. الانفجار السكاني مشكلة تواجه كل بلدان العالم وخاصة الدول النامية.

a. The population explosion is a problem facing all third world countries, especially developing countries.

b. The explosion population is a problem faced all third world countries, especially developing countries.

c. The pollution explosion is a problem facing all third world countries, especially developing countries.

d. The population explosion is a problem faced all third world countries, especially developed countries.

13. العلم والعمل هما السبيل الوحيد لتحقيق الرفاهية والتقدم لاي أمة.

a. Science and work is the only way to achieve prosperity and progress for some nation.

b. Science and work are the all way to achieve prosperity and congress for any nation.

c. The only way are science and work to achieve properity and progress for any nation.

d. Science and work are the only way to achieve prosperity and progress for any nation.

14. يفخر المصريون بالأبطال العظماء الذين حققوا لمصر إنجازات كبيرة في جميع المجالات.

a. The Egyptians are proud of the great heroes which made great achievements for Egypt in all fields.

b. Proud of the great heroes the Egyptians who made great achievements for Egypt in all fields.

c. The Egyptians are proud of the great heroes who made great achievements for Egypt in all fields.

d. The Egyptians are proud of the great heroes made great achievements for Egypt in each fields.

15. معسكرات الشباب تعلم الشباب التعاون الاعتماد على النفس والتسامح.

a. Youth camps taught young people cooperation, self-reliance and tolerance.
b. Youth camps teach young people cooperation, self-reliance and tolerance.
c. Youth camps had taught young people cooperation, self-reliance and forgive.
d. Youth camps will teach young people cooperation, self-reliance and forgive

16. تعلم الانسان الكثير والكثير عن الفضاء واكتشف الكثير من اسراره.

a. Man learned a lot about space and discovered many of its secrets.
b. Man has learned a lot about space and discovered many of its secrets.
c. Man will learn a lot about space and discovered many of its secrets.
d. Man will be learning a lot about space and discovered many of its secrets

17. للتكنولوجيا الحديثة العديد من المزايا كما ان لها بعض العيوب.

a. **Modern technology is many advantages as well as some disadvantages**
b. **Modern technology has many advantages as well as some disadvantages**

c. Technology modern has many advantages as well as some disadvantages
d. Technology modern many of advantages as has some disadvantages

18. كان لمصر دور كبير في حماية الشعوب من الإرهاب.

a. Egypt had a great role in protecting peoples from terrorism.
b. Egypt will have a great role in detecting peoples at terrorism.
c. Egypt had a great role in protecting preventing from tourism.
d. Egypt had a great rule in protecting peoples from terrorism

19. سيكون للإنترنت دور اكبر في حياتنا في المستقبل.

a. The Internet is a greater role in our lives in the future.
b. The Internet will be a greater role in our lives in the future.
c. The Internet will have a greater role in our lives in the future.
d. The Internet will have a role greater in their lives in the future.

20. يجب ان يعرف العالم بأسره ان مصر بلد محب للسلام وضد الإرهاب.

a. The whole world should know to Egypt is a peace-loving country and against terrorism.
b. The whole world should know it's Egypt is a peace-loved country and against terrorism.
c. The whole world should know from Egypt is a peace-loving country and against terrorism
d. The whole world should know that Egypt is a peace-loving country and against terrorism

21. الإرهاب آفه اجتماعية تؤدي الى عدم الاستقرار وتهديد حياة الناس.
a. Terrorism is a social scourge who leads to instability and threatens peoples lives.
b. Terrorism is social a scourge that leads to inability and threatens people's lives.
c. Terrorism is a scourge social that leads to inability and threatens people's lives.
d. Terrorism is a social scourge that leads to instability and threatens people's lives.

22. تنفذ مصر العديد من المشروعات الهندسية العملاقة في الفترة الحالية.
a. Egypt is implementing many engineering giant projects in the current period.
b. Egypt is implementing many giant engineering projects in the current period.
c. Egypt is implementing many projects giant engineering in the current period.
d. Egypt is implementing giant engineering many projects in the current period.

23. تقوم الحكومة بإنشاء مشروعات جديدة في كل انحاء الجمهورية.
a. The government set up projects new all over the republic.
b. Is setting up the government new projects all over the republic.
c. The government will have setting up new projects all over the republic.
d. The government is setting up new projects all over the republic.

24. لا تعطينا الشمس الحرارة والضوء فحسب بل تعطينا ايضًا الاشعة الضارة.
a. The sun only gives us heat and light but also harmful rays.
b. The sun not only gives us heat and light but also harmful rays.
c. The sun not only gives us heat and light but also harmful rays.
d. The sun not only gives us heat and light but also harmful rays.

Translate into Arabic:

1. **Scientists are doing a lot of research to protect the world from diseases.**

ا. يعملون العلماء بالكثير من الأبحاث لحماية العالم من الامراض. ج. يقوم العلماء بالكثير من الأبحاث لحماية العالم من الامراض.
ب. العلماء يفعلون بالكثير من الأبحاث لحماية العالم من الامراض. د. يقوم العلماء بكثير من الأبحاث لحماية الدنيا من الامراض.

2. **Computers are probably the most important inventions of modern time.**

ا. الكمبيوترات تكون ربما اهم الاختراعات في الأزمنة الحديثة. ب. من المحتمل ان تكون الكمبيوترات اهم مكتشفات العصر الحديث
ج. من المحتمل الا تكون الحاسبات اهم مخترعات عصرنا الحديث. د. ربما تكون أجهزة الحاسب هي اهم اختراعات العصر الحديث

3. **Children like reading detective stories because they are exciting.**

ا. يحب الأطفال قراءة القصص البوليسية لأنها مثيرة. ب. يحب البنات قراءة القصص البوليسية لأنها مثيرة.
ج. يحب الأطفال قراءة القصص البوليسية لأنها غير مثيرة. د. لا يحب الأطفال قراءة القصص البوليسية لأنها غير مثيرة.

4. **The government does its best to improve its relationships with the Nile Basin countries.**

ا. الحكومة تبذل قصارى جهدها لا لتحسن علاقتها مع دول حوض النيل.
ب. تبذل الحكومة قصارى جهدها لتحسن علاقتها مع دول حوض النيل.
ج. الحكومة بذلت قصارى جهدها لكي لا تحسن العلاقات مع دول حوض النيل.
د. الحكومة تبذل قصارى جهدها لا لتحسن الروابط مع دول حوض النيل.

5. **Many people oppose globalization because it helps rich countries more than poor countries**

ا. الكثير من الناس يعارضون العولمة لأنها تساعد الدول الغنية مثل الدول الفقيرة.
ب. الكثير من الناس يعارضون العولمة لأنها تساعد الدول الغنية اكثر من الدول الفقيرة.
ج. الكثير من الناس عارض العولمة لأنها تساعد الدول الغنية اقل من الدول الفقيرة.
د. يعارض الكثير من الناس العولمة لأنها تساعد الدول الغنية اكثر من الدول الفقيرة.

6. **Conscious youth are able to exploit their free time in a useful way.**

ا. الشباب الواعي يكونون قادرون على استغلال وقت فراغهم بطريقة مفيدة.
ب. الشباب الواعي قادرون على استغلال أوقات فراغهم بطريقة مفيدة.
ج. الشباب الواعي قادرون على استغلال اوقاته الحرة بطريقة مفيدة.
د. الشباب الواعي كان قادر على استغلال أوقات فراغهم بطريقة مفيدة.

7. **Egypt has many amazing works of engineering, both ancient and modern.**

ا. مصر عندها العديد من الأعمال الهندسية العظيمة ، القديمة والحديثة
ب. تمتلك مصر عدد قليل من الاعمال الهندسية المدهشة ، القديمة او الحديثة.
ج. لدي مصر العديد من الاعمال الهندسية المدهشة ، القديمة والحديثة.
د. لدي مصر القليل من الاعمال الهندسية العظيمة ، القديمة والحديثة.

8. **The lighthouse of Alexandria was one of the wonders of the ancient world.**

ا. ستكون منارة الإسكندرية احدى عجائب العالم القديم ب. منارة الإسكندرية كانت وستظل احدى عجائب العالم القديم.
ج. كانت منارة الإسكندرية لدي عجائب العالم القديم. ج. كانت منارة الإسكندرية احدى عجائب العالم القديم.

9. **Arab thinkers had a great effect on the Western culture in the past.**

ا. سوف يكون للمفكرين العرب تأثير كبير على الثقافة الغربية في المستقبل.
ب. كان للمفكرين العرب تأثير كبير على الثقافة الغربية في الماضي.
ج. كان للمفكرين العرب تأثير كبير على الحضارة الشرقية في الماضي.
د. كان للمفكرين العرب أثر كبير على الثقافة الشرقية في الماضي.

10. **Thick layers of oil were discovered in the Western desert by some Egyptian researchers.**

ا. تم اكتشاف طبقات سميكة من الزيت في الصحراء الغربية بواسطة بعض الناقدين المصريين.

ب. تم اكتشاف طبقات سميكة من الزيت في الصحراء الشرقية بواسطة بعض الباحثين المصريين.
ج. طبقات سميكة من الزيت تم اكتشافها في الصحراء الغربية بواسطة بعض الباحثين المصريين.
د. تم اكتشاف طبقات سميكة من الزيت في الصحراء الغربية بواسطة بعض الباحثين المصريين.

11. Computers are now used by everyone throughout the world.

ا. يتم استخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر الآن من قبل الجميع في بعض ارجاء العالم.
ب. تم استخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر الآن من قبل البعض في جميع انحاء العالم.
ج. لا يتم استخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر الآن من قبل الجميع في جميع انحاء العالم.
د. يتم استخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر الآن من قبل الجميع في جميع انحاء العالم.

12. We all hope to see Egypt enjoying prosperity and progress in the near future.

ا. نأمل جميعا ان نري مصر تتمتع بالدمار والتقدم في المستقبل القريب.
ب. كنا نأمل جميعا ان نرى مصر تتمتع بالازدهار والتقدم في المستقبل القريب.
ج. نأمل جميعا ان لا نرى مصر تتمتع بالازدهار والتقدم في المستقبل القريب.
د. نأمل جميعا ان نرى مصر تتمتع بالازدهار والتقدم في المستقبل القريب.

13. All heavenly religions urge people to love and help each other.

ا. تحث جميع الديانات السماوية الناس على حب ومساعدة بعضهم البعض.
ب. تدين جميع الديانات السماوية الناس على حب ومساعدة بعضهم البعض.
ج. تحث جميع الديانات السماوية الناس على حب ومساعدة انفسهم.
د. تحث جميع الديانات السماوية الناس على حب وعدم مساعدة بعضهم البعض.

14. Good citizens are sincere, devoted and loyal to their homelands.

ا. المواطنون الصالحون مخلصون ومكرسون وأولياء لأوطانهم. ب. المواطنون السيئون غير مخلصون ومحاربون ومناضلون لأوطانهم
ج. المواطنون الصالحون مؤمنون ومخلصون ومتحدون لأوطانهم. ج. المواطنون الصالحون مخلصون ومحبون وأوفياء لأوطانهم.

15. Children get very angry when you refuse to do what they ask.

ا. يغضب الأطفال بشدة عندما ترفض فعل ما يطلبونه. ب. لا يغضب الأطفال بشدة عندما نرفض فعل ما يطلبونه.
ج. يغضب الأطفال بشدة عندما ترفض فعل ما يطلبونها. د. لا يغضب الأطفال بشدة عندما ترفض فعل ما يطلبونه.

16. Honest people should always be rewarded and honored, whereas dishonest people should be punished for their bad deeds.

أ. ينبغي دائمًا مراعاة الأمناء وتكريمهم بينما ينبغي معاقبة غير الأمناء على أعمالهم السيئة.
ب. ينبغي دائمًا مكافأة الأمناء وتكريمهم بينما ينبغي معاقبة غير الأمناء على أعمالهم السيئة.
ج. ينبغي دائمًا مراعاة الأمناء وتكريمهم بينما ينبغي معاقبة غير الأمناء على أعمالهم الاجرامية.
د. ينبغي دائمًا مكافأة الأمناء وتكريمهم بينما ينبغي معاقبة غير الأمناء على أعمالهم الاجرامية.

رابعًا القواعد

الضمائر

الفاعل : تأتي قبل الفعل	المفعول: تأتي بعد الفعل	صفات ملكية: تتبع بإسم	ضمائر ملكية: لا تتبع بإسم	ضمائر منعكسة: يحدده الفاعل
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	---------	Itself
We	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
They	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your	yours	Yourself / yourselves

Exercise:

1) I slipped on the sidewalk and hurt __________ . a. Himself b. themselves c. myself
2) The boy made the cake by .... a. Herself b. himself c. yourself
3) Give that to _____. A. I b. me c. you
4) Did she see ___? A. us b. we c. they
5) Did you phone ____? A. she b. her c. herself
6) I took it from ____. A. they b. them c. your
7) My sister and ____ went there. A. I b. me c. our
8) Between you and ____, I think it's a stupid idea. A. I b. me c. he
9) ____ is the white one. A. Mine b. My c. your
10) What did ____ say about it? A. them b. they c. him
11) They said ____ had to pay for it. A. us b. we c. them
12) I told ____ to be here at three o'clock. A. he b. him c. she
13) What did ____ want? A. her b. she c. him
14) This is ---------- home. A. my b. mine c. ours
15) What is -------- phone number? A. yours b. you c. yours

الأفعال المساعدة

هي أفعال يتم وضعها في الجملة لتساعد على اكمال المعني ولا تعطي معنى وحدها ويجب وجود فعل أساسي اخر معها ليكتمل المعني.

V.to do	V.to be	V.to have	Modals
مضارع Do / Does	مضارع Am / is / are	مضارع Have / has	Will / would / can / could
ماضي Did	ماضي Was / were	ماضي Had	Shall / should / may / might / must / ought to
pp. Done	pp. Been	pp. Had	have to / has to / had to / Need

ال Modals : هي أفعال ناقصه لا تستطيع ان تكمل المعني وحدها ويجب ان يأتي بعدها فعل أساسي ويكون دائمًا في المصدر

Ex: I should stay healthy. He will travel to Alex. You have to wear it.

v.to do :
هو من الأفعال المساعدة التي يمكن ان تكمل المعني بمفردها ويكون معناه " يفعل" او مع فعل اخر ويكون دائمًا في المصدر وفي المضارع يأتي do مع (الجمع و I) او مع الفعل المصدر – ويأتي does (مع المفرد) او مع الفعل ب s – ويأتي did (مع الماضي)

Ex: I do my homework. I don't like tea. He doesn't play tennis. They didn't eat it.

V.to have : هو ايضًا من الأفعال المساعدة التي يمكن ان تكمل المعني بمفردها ويكون معناه " لديه / يمتلك " او مع فعل اخر ويكون في التصريف الثالث (pp) والمضارع يأتي Have مع (الجمع و I) – ويأتي Has مع (المفرد) – ويأتي Had مع (الماضي)

Ex: I have a car . he has a pen. She had played tennis. They have eaten meat.

V.to be : هو الاخر من الأفعال المساعدة التي يمكن ان تكمل المعني بمفردها ويكون معناه " يكون " او مع فعل اخر ويكون بإضافة ing ويمكن ان يكون الفعل تصريف ثالث لكن في حالة المبني للمجهول فقط. و المضارع يأتي am مع (I) ويأتي is مع (المفرد) - ويأتي are مع (الجمع) – وفي الماضي was مع (المفرد و I) – ويأتي were مع (الجمع).

Ex: I am a teacher. He was playing yesterday.
They were eating. Football is played everywhere.

جميع الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة السابقة يتم نفيها بإضافة Not ما عدا have/has/had to يتم نفيهم ب V.to do

Exercise:

1. I …… playing football. A. am b. were c. do d. have
2. They …… played football. A. are b. were c. have d. can
3. Sama ….. a doctor. A. am b. were c. is d. have
4. You ….. eat sweets. A. has b. have c. are d. shouldn't
5. We ….. study hard. A. are b. have c. were d. must
6. He ….. wear this uniform. A. has b. are c. do d. has to
7. I ….. play outside. A. am b. has c. is d. can't
8. You …. Have to buy milk. A. doesn't b. don't c. aren't d. won't
9. She …. Have to go there. A. doesn't b. isn't c. aren't d. don't
10. Ali …. Here yesterday. A. wasn't b. weren't c. has d. does

1. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She is going to the gym, but they are going to the park.
b) They am playing soccer.
c) He are not feeling well.

2. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) She must to finish the project by tomorrow.
b) They must not forget to bring their passports.
c) He must can speak three languages.

3. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She had been working on the project for weeks.
b) They had not go to the concert last night.
c) He had a new car.

4. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) They will not be able to come to the party.
b) She will can to finish the project on time.
c) He will to be a doctor someday.

5. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They has not been to the beach before.
b) She has two cats.
c) He have not finished his work yet.

6. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She been working on the project for weeks.
b) They has not been to the city before.
c) He has been playing guitar for years.

7. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She was at the beach yesterday, but they were at home.
b) They was playing video games all day.
c) He were reading a book.

8. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) He ought to apologize for his behavior.
b) She ought to be more careful with her belongings.
c) They ought to can finish the project by tomorrow.

9. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They has been waiting for hours.
b) She have not finished her work yet.
c) He has three siblings.

10. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) She will can come to the party if she finishes her work.
b) They will have a picnic at the park tomorrow.
c) He will not to be able to attend the meeting.

11. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They did not went to the concert last night.
b) She did not have time to meet with him.
c) He did saw the accident.

12. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They are playing basketball, but she is going to the gym.
b) She am a writer.
c) He is not to be trusted.

13. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) They might can finish the project by tomorrow.
b) He might be sleep right now.
c) She might take the train instead of driving.

14. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They were happy to see each other.
b) She was at the library yesterday.
c) He were playing soccer all day.

15. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) She can to speak three languages.
b) They can't to find their keys.
c) He can play the piano.

16. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They has not finished the project yet.
b) She has been working on the project for weeks.
c) He have a new job.

17. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She have not been feeling well lately.
b) They has been waiting for hours.
c) He have not finished his work yet.

18. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) He should to go to bed early.
b) She should not forget to bring her passport.
c) They should can finish the project by tomorrow.

19. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They am going to the party tonight.
b) She is a doctor.
c) He am not feeling well.

20. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) He may can come to the meeting.
b) They may not to have enough time to finish the project.
c) She may to bring her laptop.

21. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They was at the beach yesterday.
b) She were happy to see her friends.
c) He was reading a book.

22. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She doesn't likes pizza.
b) They do not have any pets.
c) He doesn't can swim.

23. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) You should to study for the test.
b) She should to go to bed early.
c) He should apologize for his mistake.

24. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They is going to the beach.
b) She am a doctor.
c) We are watching a movie.

25. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) He might can come to the party.
b) She might be sleep right now.
c) They might take the bus to get there.

26. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She has not go to school today.
b) They have been playing soccer all day.
c) He have a lot of money.

27. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She did not went to the store.
b) They did not have any food left.
c) He did saw the movie last night.

28. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) You can to swim very well.
b) She can't to speak French fluently.
c) He can play the guitar.

29. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They was happy to see each other.
b) She were at the park yesterday.
c) He was reading a book.

30. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) He could to run a marathon.
b) She could not to find her keys.
c) They could take the train instead of driving.

31. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She will not like the movie.
b) They is going to the party.
c) He will be a doctor someday.

32. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They has been waiting for an hour.
b) She have not finished her homework yet.
c) He has two siblings.

33. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) He may to come to the concert with us.
b) She may not to have time to meet today.
c) They may goes to the beach this weekend.

34. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She were happy to see her friends.
b) They was playing soccer yesterday.
c) We were watching a movie.

35. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) He must to finish his work by tomorrow.
b) She must not forget to bring her phone.
c) They must can speak Spanish fluently.

36. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They are at the store right now.
b) She am a student.
c) He is playing chess.

37. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) She had not go to the gym yesterday.
b) They had been studying for hours.
c) He had a new car.

38. Which sentence uses the modal verb correctly?
a) She will to call you later.
b) They will not be able to come to the party.
c) He will can swim in the ocean.

39. Which sentence uses the auxiliary verb correctly?
a) They am going to the park.
b) She is a teacher.
c) He am studying for the exam.

الملكية

يتم التعبير عن الملكية بإضافة s' او ' قبل الشيء المملوك.

يضاف له 's	يضاف له ' فقط
اسم مفرد او جمع غير منتهي ب S — Ex: Ahmad's bag.	اسم جمع منتهي ب S — Ex: The boys' mother.
أسماء الوظائف وتشير الي مكان الوظيفة ويأتي قبلها at — Ex: She is at the dentist's .	اسم مفرد منتهي ب S — Ex: Shams' car.
اسم مفرد منتهي ب S — Ex: Shams's car.	

ملاحظة: اذا كان المالك اكثر من شخص نضيف S' لآخر شخص فقط.
Ex: Sami and Salma's home.

للمتفوقين فقط: اوجد الفرق بين الجملتين
The pilots' plane. The pilot's plane.

للسؤال عن الملكية:

مفرد	جمع
Whose + noun + is (this / that)? Ex: Whose book is this?	Whose + noun + are (these / those)? Ex: Whose cars are these?

الرد: It / they belong(s) to + (obj pronoun) / (Noun) Ex: it belongs to me / Samar ....
It's / they're + (*اسم + صفة ملكية*) / (possessive pronoun) / (Noun + 's)
Ex: it's *mine*. They're my books. It's Ahmad's. it's Ahmad's book.

1. This is ..... book. A. Sami b. Sami's c. Sami'

2. They're ...... pens. A. yours b. my c. 's
3. it ...... to me. A. belong b. belongs c. is belongs
4. ..... car is this? A. Whom b. Whose c. Who
5. Whose tablet .... This? A. are b. is c. those
6. this is Anas .... Phone? A. ' b. 's c. both a & b
7. he is at the ...... A. Barber b. Barber' c. Barber's
8. they ...... to him. A. Are b. belongs c. belong

أدوات النكرة والمعرفة

A	an	The	No article
اسم عام مفرد يعد ويبدأ بصوت ساكن	اسم عام مفرد يعد ويبدأ بصوت متحرك	اسم يعد ولا يعد غير عام " محدد "	اسم جمع او لا يعد غير معروف للطرفين
I saw a bird.	I ate an apple yesterday.	I like the boy who is tall	أسماء علم / اللغات / وجبات الطعام العاب ورياضات / أيام وشهور
			I like football

1. I saw ... ant. A. a b. an c. no article
2. She is on ... moon. A. a b. no article c. the
3. .... Sun is yellow. A. a b. the c. an
4. Amr ate .... Apple. A. an b. a c. no article
5. Sami has ... book. A. an b. a c. no article
6. this is ... MB3 file. A. an b. a c. no article
7.a boy called Ali entered our school, ... Boy is tall. A. a b. an c. the
8. .... English is my favorite subject. A. an b. a c. no article
9. I play tennis on ... Monday. A. no article b. a c. the
10. my school has ... uniform. A. an b. a c. no article
11. my book has ..... red color. A. an b. a c. no article
12. ....Qalioub is my city. A. an b. a c. no article
13....... Physics is my favorite science . A. no article b. an c. a
14. .... Lunch is my favorite meal. A. no article b. the c. a
15. my brother joined ..... university called AUC. A. no article b. a c. an

المقارنة والتفضيل

الصفات تنقسم الى نوعين وكل نوع له القاعدة الخاصة به في المقارنة والتفضيل

الصفة القصيرة: هي صفة تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد وغالبًا يكون عدد حروفها خمسة حروف او اقل.
الصفة الطويلة: هي صفة تتكون من اكثر من مقطع صوتي وغالبًا يكون عدد حروفها اكثر من خمسة حروف.
المقارنة: هي المقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين الخ... في صفة معينة وتكون بين اثنين فقط.
التفضيل: هي تفضيل شيء او شخص الخ.. عن الباقي وتكون بين *اكثر من اثنين*.

	الصفات القصيرة	الصفات الطويلة
المقارنة	Adj + er + than Ex: Ahmad is *faster than* Mona.	More / Less + Adj + than Ex: Mona is *more beautiful than* Ahmad.
التفضيل	The + Adj + est Ex: Ahmad is *the fastest* in the class.	The most / The least Ex: Mona is *the most beautiful* in the class.

ومع ذلك لا ننسى ان هناك بعض الصفات الشاذة والتي يجب ان تُحفظ وهي:

الصفة	المقارنة	التفضيل	الصفة	المقارنة	التفضيل
good	Better than	The best	Far	Further / farther than	The furthest / farthest
bad	Worse than	The worst	Late	Later / Latter than	The latest / the last
little	Less than	The least	Many / Much	More than	The most

وفي حالة التساوي في الصفة نستخدم: As + Adj + As Ex: Sami is as tall as Ali.

لا يتم وضع the عند التفضيل في الحالات التالية: - بعد الاعداد الترتيبية (the first / second …) – بعد صفات الملكية او ‘s الملكية.

Ex: Cairo is the first largest city in Egypt. / Salah is Egypt's best player. / Is Ali your younger brother?

Exercise:

Complete with a superlative adjective and all the necessary words:

1. London is .... city in England. (large)
2. Cheetahs are .... animals in the world. (fast)
3. Whales are .... animals. (big)
4. San Francisco is .... city in the United States. (beautiful)
5. Summer is .... season of the year. (good)
6. My sister is ______________ my brother. (intelligent)
7. The blue whale is _____________ animal. (big)
8. Iceland is ____________ Spain (cold)
9. This is ____________ book I've ever read. (good)
10. My neighbor is _________ person I know (lucky)
11. Friday is the ___________ day of the week. (busy)
12. These trainers are much _____________ those. (cheap)
13. Frank works ___________ most people. (hard)
14. I'm ___________ at English than you. (good)
15. Today has been __________ day of the year. (hot)
16. This is ___________ CD I've ever listened. (bad)
17. English is ___________ Japanese. (easy)
18. Which Mountain is ____________ in the world. (high)
19. John is __________ his brother. (clever)
20. English is __________ Latin. (useful)
21. What is ____________ word in English? (common)
22. The Nile is ____________ river in the world. (long)
23. This is my ___________ brother. Mary is their_________ daughter (old, old)
24. That skyscraper is one of ___________ buildings in the city. (tall)
25. The first exercise was easy but this one is _________.(difficult)

Write the superlative form:

1. good ....
2. far ....
3. expensive ....
4. old ....
5. young ....
6. pretty ....
7. small ....
8. nice ....
9. Comfortable ....
10. bad ....

الإلزام والضرورة والنصيحة

Should	Must
الاستخدام: معناها " ينبغي " وتستخدم للتعبير عن نصيحة او اقتراح ويأتي بعدها المصدر. Ex: You should stop eat sweets.	الاستخدام: معناها " يجب " وتستخدم للتعبير عن قانون او الزام داخلي غالبًا مع (I, We) او للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية ويأتي بعدها مصدر. Ex: You must follow the traffic rules.
النفي: يتم النفي بإضافة Not ويصبح معناها " لا ينبغي " وتعبر عن نصيحة بعدم فعل شيء. Ex: You shouldn't waste your time.	النفي: يتم النفي بإضافة Not ويصبح معناها " لا يجب " وتعبر عن منع وتحريم فعل شيء. Ex: You mustn't park here. It's forbidden.
السؤال: نعمل مقص بينه وبين الفاعل. Ex: She should study hard = Should she study hard?	السؤال: نعمل مقص بينه وبين الفاعل. Ex: he must obey his dad. = Must he obey his dad?

Have to / Has to	Had to
الاستخدام: معناها " مضطر " وتستخدم للتعبير عن الزام خارجي في المضارع " في الغالب هتتعاقب لو معملتوش " والفعل بعده مصدر. Ex: You have to show your passport to travel abroad.	الاستخدام: معناها " كان مضطر " وتستخدم للتعبير عن الزام خارجي في الماضي " في الغالب هتتعاقب لو معملتوش "و الفعل بعده مصدر. Ex: You had to buy water, we don't have much.
النفي: يتم النفي ب Don't / Doesn't have to ويصبح معناها " غير مضطر " وتعبر عن عدم الاضطرار لفعل شيء في المضارع. Ex:You don't have to play outside, you already have PS4.	النفي: يتم النفي بـdidn't have to ويصبح معناها " كنت غير مضطر " وتعبر عن عدم الاضطرار لفعل شيء في الماضي. Ex:I didn't have to buy milk because we have much.
السؤال: نضع do / does في اول الجملة ونحول has ل have . Ex: He has to buy bread. = Does he have to buy bread?	السؤال: نضع did في اول الجملة ونحول had الي have . Ex: He had to buy bread. = Did he have to buy bread?

Exercise
1.- At our school we __________ wear a uniform.
2.- You __________ cross the roads without looking. It's dangerous.
3.- You _______ turn on the central heating. It's automatic.
4.- The exams are next week. I __________ work harder.
5.- You ________ forget your umbrella. It's going to rain.
6.- Students _________ listen to the teacher or they won't understand.
7.- You _____ cross the road when the red light is showing.
8.- We __________ leave now or we'll miss the plane.
9.- Soldiers ____________ obey orders.
10.- Sorry, I ___________ go now. I don't want to be late.
11.- Shop assistants __________ deal with the public.
12.- You __________ come with us if you don't want to.
13.- I was late this morning because I _________ wait a long time for the bus.
14.- In Spain, teachers __________ wear uniforms.
15.- You ___________ take food in your room.
16.- You __________ use the elevators in case of fire.
17.- I _________ wear glasses because I can't see very well.
18.- You ___________ read this book
19.- You __________ go shopping today. We don't need anything.
20.- You __________ use a mobile phone in class.

حالات IF الشرطية

	الحالة الأولى	الحالة الصفرية
التكوين	(if / when) + present simple, will + inf. Ex: If it rains, I'll take my umbrella.	(if / when) + present simple, present simple. Ex: If we heat ice, it melts.
الاستخدام	الاحتمال او شيء اكيد في المستقبل Ex: If it's hot out there, I'll go back home.	عادات ثابتة او مواقف لها نتائج منطقية / حقائق عامة Ex: If I'm late, I take the bus.

	الحالة الثالثة	الحالة الثانية
التكوين	(if / when) + past perfect, would have + pp. Ex: If I had eaten well, I'd have fasted.	(if / when) + past simple, would +inf. Ex: If I had money, I'd buy a car.
الاستخدام	الندم / تخيل في الماضي Ex: If I had studied hard, I'd have succeeded.	التمني / تخيل في المضارع / نصيحة Ex: If I were you, I'd study hard.

Exercise:

1) If he ___________________ (EAT) everything he ______________________ (BE) ill. (3)
2) The police ___________________ (ARREST) him if they ___________________ (CATCH) him (1)
3) What ___________________ (HAPPEN) if my parachute ___________________ (NOT OPEN) ? (1)
4) I ___________________ (BE) angry if he ___________________ (MAKE) more mistakes . (2)
5) If he ___________________ (NOT BE) late we ___________________ (GO) without him (3).
6) If I __________________ (LEND) you 10 pounds, _________________ (YOU, GIVE) it back to me ? (1)
7) If you ___________________ (NOT LIKE) this one, I _________________ (BRING) you another one.(1)
8) If I ___________________ (KNOW) that I ___________________ (VISIT) you . (3)
9) I ___________________ (NOT DRINK) that wine if I ___________________ (BE) you. (2)
10) If we ___________________ (HAVE) more rain our crops ___________________ (GROW) faster(3)
11) If Anne's father gets seriously ill, they _____________________ (BRING) him to the hospital.
12) If I ____________________ (BE) you I would pay more attention in class.
13) They _____________________ (NOT GO) out if they don't get a babysitter.
14) The manager would have fired him if he ________________ (HAVE) someone else to replace him.
15) I _____________________ (LIKE) her more if she hadn't asked such stupid questions.
16) If you _____________________ (NOT KNOCK) they won't let you in.
17) If I had missed the bus, I _____________________ (TAKE) a taxi.
18) We will visit the sports center tomorrow unless it _____________________ (RAIN).
19) I would have helped him if I _____________________ (KNOW) that his condition was so bad.
20) He _____________________ (NOT GO) to the course if it were not so interesting.
21) I _____________________ (CALL) if I had had his mobile number.
22) If I _____________________ (WIN) in the lottery I would go on an extended vacation.
23) If I _____________________ (NOT BE) careful, he would have lost his job.
24) _____________________ (SHE STAY) at home if I asked her to?
25) If her daughter _____________________ (WORK) harder, she would pass the exam.
26) If the French lessons had been more interesting, Mary _______ (NOT ATTEND) a different school.
27) He wouldn't have been so happy if he _____________________ (NOT HAVE) such a good life.
28) If I were a millionaire, I _____________________ (STOP) working at once.
29) If you _____________________ (MARRY) Peter, you would be happier.
30) I _____________________ (GIVE) you the news as soon as I get it.

ضمائر الوصل

هي ضمائر يتم وضعها للربط بين جملتين

مثال	الاستخدام	الأداة
Ex: This is my friend who plays with me.	تحل محل العاقل وبعدها فعل او فاعل.	Who
Ex: I open the window which is made of glass.	تحل محل غير العاقل والمكان والزمان وبعدها فعل او فاعل. وممكن ان يأتي قبلها (حرف جر)	Which
Ex: The book that you read is useful.	تحل محل العاقل وغير العاقل والمكان والزمان وبعدها فعل او فاعل.	That
Ex: This is the girl whom you're talking about.	تحل محل العاقل وبعدها فاعل. (حرف جر).	Whom
Ex: This is the house where I sleep	تحل محل المكان ويأتي بعدها فاعل.	Where
Ex: 2020 was the year when Al-Ahly won the cup.	تحل محل الزمان ويأتي بعدها فاعل.	When
Ex: I saw an old man whose son is a doctor.	تأتي بين اسمين احدهما ملك لاخر.	Whose

Exercise:

1. I don't remember the street ……. we parked the car.
a) that b) which c) where d) when
2. The boy, ………. is wearing a black hat, is my brother.
a) who b) when c) where d) which
3. This is the hospital …….. my father works.
a) which b) where c) that d) who
4. An insect is an animal ……… has six legs.
a) which b) who c) where d) when
5. My neighbor has a dog ……… barks at nights.
a) where b) when c) which d) who
6. Who took the book ……… was on my desk?
a) where b) who c) when d) that
7. He knows a woman ……… is very famous.
a) whose b) who c) where d) when
8. This is the shop ………. I bought my shoes.
a) who b) whose c) which d) where
9. I know that girl ………. hair is red.
a) who b) where c) whose d) which
10 She was the doctor ……… saved my life.
a) where b) which c) who d) when
11. That's the woman ………. husband died yesterday.
a) whose b) where c) when d) that
12. The year ……… you were born was memorable.
a) who b) where c) when d) which
13. What's the name of the person …….. is singing?
a) which b) whose c) where d) who
14. That's an exercise ……….. everyone can do.
a) whose b) which c) where d) who
15. That's the man ……… car was burnt.
a) which b) whose c) where d) who

الأزمنة

المضارع البسيط

التكوين	المصدر مع (الجمع وا) والمفرد يضاف (S).	Ex: I play tennis. / she plays football.
الاستخدام	العادات / الحقائق / مواعيد ثابتة / حالات دائمة.	Ex: Water freezes at 0c. / She works as a nurse.
النفي	Doesn't / Don't + المصدر.	Ex: She doesn't work as a nurse.
السؤال	نضع اول الجملة Do / does ونضع الفعل في المصدر.	Ex: Does she work as a nurse?
الكلمات الدالة	Always – usually – often – sometimes – every + … - never – seldom – occasionally…	Ex: He plays tennis every week.

المضارع المستمر

التكوين	Am / is / are + Ving.	Ex: he is playing football now.
الاستخدام	شيء يحدث الآن / أشياء تحدث في الأيام الحالية / أشياء تنمو وتتطور بسرعة / مستقبل مرتب له	Ex: I'm studying to be a doctor. Ex: She is travelling to Alex tomorrow.
النفي	Am / is / are + not + Ving.	Ex: He isn't eating well.
السؤال	مقص بين الفاعل و Am / is / are	Ex: Is she studying hard?
الكلمات الدالة	Now – look – listen – at the moment – at present – today- arranged – prepared – this..	Ex: They're eating at the moment. Ex: Malak is drinking coffee now.

المضارع التام

التكوين	Have / Has + pp.	Ex: Ali has eaten meat and rice.
الاستخدام	شيء حدث في الماضي وانتهى بدون تحديد وقت / حدث ماضي له اثر على الحاضر / حدث ماضي ومستمر للحاضر / عدد مرات قابل للزيادة / حدث تم من فترة قصيرة.	Ex: I have lost my key, so I can't open the door. Ex: We have lived in Qalioub since 2003. Ex: Salah has won 79 trophies.
النفي	Have / Has + not + pp.	Ex: Sama hasn't revised well.
السؤال	مقص بين الفاعل و have / has	Ex: Have you played tennis?
الكلمات الدالة	Just – already – ever – never – for – since – yet – lately – recently – still.	Ex: I have never eaten Chinese food. Ex: She has just arrived.

المضارع التام المستمر

التكوين	Have / Has + been + Ving.	Ex: I have been studying English.
الاستخدام	حدث تم وله أثر على الحاضر / حدث بدء في الماضي ومستمر في الحاضر	Ex: She has been eating all day. Ex: He has been training since he was nine.
النفي	Have / Has + not + been + Ving.	Ex: The haven't been playing basketball.
السؤال	مقص بين الفاعل و Have / Has .	Ex: Have you been studying English.
الكلمات الدالة	Still + just + recently + lately + since + for + All …	Ex: Laila has been writing a book for two weeks.

الماضي البسيط

التكوين	التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة Ed ما عدا الشواذ.	Ex: She ate an apple. / He played tennis.
الاستخدام	حدث تم في وقت محدد في الماضي / عادة في الماضي.	Ex: He drank a cup of tea two hours ago.
النفي	Didn't + الفعل في المصدر.	Ex: She didn't play football.
السؤال	Did اول الجملة ونضع الفعل في المصدر.	Ex: Did you study hard?
الكلمات الدالة	Ago – yesterday – last – once – in the past تاريخ ماضي + in .	Ex: Salma went to the theater yesterday.

الماضي المستمر		
Ex: I was playing tennis all yesterday.	**Was / Were + Ving.**	التكوين
Ex: I was studying when Muhammad called.	حدث كان مستمر لمدة معينة / حدث كان مستمر وقطعه آخر.	الاستخدام
Ex: She wasn't studying from 6 to 7 yesterday.	**Was / were + not + Ving.**	النفي
Ex: Were you playing tennis all yesterday?	مقص بين الفاعل و Was / were.	السؤال
Ex: They were dancing throughout the day.	**From .. to .. – throughout the day – when – while – as – all yesterday - all last...**	الكلمات الدالة

الماضي التام		
Ex: I had eaten my sandwich before I ate the apple.	**Had + pp.**	التكوين
Ex: She passed the exam because she had revised well.	عند حدوث حديثين في الماضي احدهما قبل الاخر ويكون الحدث الاقدم ماضي تام والاحداث ماضي بسيط.	الاستخدام
Ex: He hadn't studied hard so he didn't pass the exam.	**Had + not + pp.**	النفي
Ex: Had you eaten your sandwich before you ate an apple.	مقص بين الفاعل و had.	السؤال
Ex: I was exhausted after I had finished my work.	**When – after – before – by the time – because – so – that's why – as soon as - by**	الكلمات الدالة

الماضي التام المستمر		
Ex: I had been living in USA before I came to Egypt.	**Had + been + Ving.**	التكوين
Ex: I had been using Android before I bought iPhone.	حدث كان مستمر في الماضي وتم وحدث بعده حدث في الماضي البسيط.	الاستخدام
Ex: I hadn't been eating rice before I tried yours.	**Had + not + been + Ving.**	النفي
Ex: Had you been drinking coffee before you came here.	مقص بين الفاعل و had.	السؤال
Ex: I hadn't been playing tennis since I left Cairo.	**Since – for – when – for more than ...**	الكلمات الدالة

المستقبل البسيط		
Ex: I will eat a sandwich.	**Will + inf.**	التكوين
Ex: I will open the door. **Ex: it will rain tomorrow.**	قرار سريع / الوعود / تنبؤ بلا دليل / عرض وطلب خدمة / تهديد	الاستخدام
Ex: He won't fail.	**Won't + inf.**	النفي
Ex: will he eat this apple?	مقص بين الفاعل و Will.	السؤال
Ex: I will come with you tomorrow. **Ex: She will Success soon.**	**Soon – next – in the future – later – tomorrow – within – today evening – in +...**	الكلمات الدالة

المستقبل ب Going		
Ex: He is going to travel tomorrow.	**Am / is / are + going to + inf.**	التكوين
Ex: Look! The truck is going to crash.	تنبؤ بدليل / مستقبل مرتب له / احداث على وشك الوقوع.	الاستخدام
Ex: Malek isn't going to travel.	**Am / is / are + not + going to +inf.**	النفي
Ex: Are you going to see a doctor?	مقص بين الفاعل و am / is / are.	السؤال
Ex: Wael and Sami are going to buy clothes soon.	**Intend -make plans – have plans – intention – decide - decision - Soon – next – in the future – later – tomorrow – within – today evening – in+..**	الكلمات الدالة

المستقبل المستمر		
Ex: Tomorrow at 7am. I'll be eating my breakfast.	Will be + Ving.	التكوين
Ex: I will be waiting you next Sunday.	حدث سيكون مستمر لفترة في المستقبل.	الاستخدام
Ex: She Will be studying tonight at 6pm.	Will not be + Ving.	النفي
Ex: Will she be studying tonight at 6pm?	مقص بين الفاعل و Will.	السؤال
Ex: We will be eating by this time tomorrow.	By this time tomorrow – by the time next.. During … (future) – By …(future)	الكلمات الدالة

المستقبل التام		
Ex: By tomorrow noon, I'll have finished this book.	Will have + pp.	التكوين
Ex: I'll have been to Alex by tomorrow.	حدث سيكون تم وانتهى في المستقبل.	الاستخدام
Ex: I won't have cooked by 2pm.	Will not have + pp.	النفي
Ex: Will you have finished studying by tomorrow?	مقص بين الفاعل و Will.	السؤال
Ex: Salma will have eaten a sandwich by tonight.	By…(future) – in …(future)next…(future)	الكلمات الدالة

المستقبل التام المستمر		
Ex: I will have been working here for 2 years.	Will have been + Ving.	التكوين
Ex: Ahmad's English will be better when returns home as he'll have been in the USA for 5 years.	حدث سيكون تم وانتهى في المستقبل بعد ان يكون استمر لفترة.	الاستخدام
Ex: She won't have been eating at 5 pm. As she has an English class.	Will not have been + Ving.	النفي
Ex: Will you have been working here for 2 years?	مقص بين الفاعل و Will.	السؤال
Ex: He will have been playing tennis for 2 hours.	For – since – next …(future) – by …(Future)	الكلمات الدالة

Exercise:

1. . Peter and his friends ___________ to school by bus. (go)
2. . Elephants ___________ leaves and grass. (eat)
3. . David's father ___________ in a hospital. (work)
4. . The bank opens at 9.30 and ___________ at 4.30. (close)
5. .Tom and Jim ___________ football every day after school. (play)
6. . They normally _______________________ lunch at two. (have)
7. . Are _______________________ in Paris this week? (you work)
8. . You _______________________ new clothes every Saturday! (buy)
9. . I played football at school but now I _______________________ swimming (prefer)
10. . I ________________ no idea what the book is about. Can you tell me what it's about? (have)
11. We __________(move) to Vancouver last April. We _________(live) there for six months now.
12. I _____ (go) to every hockey game this season. I _______ (go) to the game last night with my brother.
13. . I ____________ (lose) my house key last week and I still _________________ (not/find) it.
14. . When ___ you __(quit) smoking? I ____(not/smoke) for over five years now and I will never smoke again.
15. . Nora ___ (buy) a lot of souvenirs yesterday. She ___ never ___ (buy) this many souvenirs on a vacation.
16. She ……… (clean) the house before she cocked.

17. He fixed the car after he ……… (buy) the vegetables. After she ……… (eat), she studied.
18. After she ……… (eat), she studied.
19. The meeting ………. (end) by the time I came.
20. .They……… (check) the equipment before climbing the mountain
21. My grandparents _______________ us last week. (visit)
22. . Last weekend I _______________ an email to my friend. (write)
23. . My brother _______________ any computer games last night. (not play)
24. . We _______________ cereal and _______________ juice for breakfast. (eat, drink)
25. . I _______________ my favorite TV program yesterday. (not watch)
26. . My friend _______________ me a new pencil case for my birthday. (give)
27. I .... (visit) my grandparents on Saturday.
28. We .... (eat) at a restaurant tonight. It's my mum's birthday.
29. Paul .... (play) basketball later.
30. When .... you .... (study) for the test?
31. My mum .... (not work) this week. She's on holiday.

- A: We don't have any bread.
- B: I know. I __________________ get some from the shop.
- A: We don't have any bread.
- B: Really? I __________________ get some from the shop then.
- A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase?
- B: I __________________ visit my mother in Scotland next month.
- . A: I'm really cold.
- B: I __________________ turn the heating on.
- . A: Are you going to John's party tonight?
- B: Yes. Are you going too? I __________________ give you a lift.
- . A: What are your plans after you leave university?
- B: I __________________ work in a hospital in Africa. I leave on the 28th

المباشر والغير مباشر

هناك عدة خطوات يجب إتباعها لتحويل الجملة من الكلام المباشر الي الكلام الغير مباشر

اولًا تحويل فعل القول كالتالي:

Said تبقى كما هي	Say / Says تبقى كما هي	Said to = Told	Say to / Says to = Tell / Tells

ثانيًا حذف الأقواس ووضع كلمة that ويمكن حذفها

ثالثًا تحويل الضمائر كالتالي:

ضمائر الفاعل	
مباشر	غير مباشر
I	He - she
You	I - we
We	They

ضمائر المفعول	
مباشر	غير مباشر
me	Him – her
You	Me – us
Us	Them

ضمائر الملكية	
مباشر	غير مباشر
My	His – her
Your	My – our
Our	Their

رابعًا تحويل الظروف الزمنية وأسماء الإشارة كالتالي:

التعبيرات الزمنية			
مباشر	غير مباشر	مباشر	غير مباشر
Today	That day	Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The following day	Now	Then
Yesterday	The day before	Ago	Before
Last week	The week before		

أسماء الإشارة	
مباشر	غير مباشر
This	That
These	Those
ظروف المكان	
Here	There

خامسًا تحويل الأزمنة كالتالي:

مباشر	غير مباشر	مباشر	غير مباشر
مضارع بسيط	ماضي بسيط	مضارع مستمر	ماضي مستمر
Sama said, " I like fish".	Sama said that she liked fish.	Ali said to Ahmad "I'm writing a paragraph".	Ali told Ahmad that he was writing a paragraph.
ماضي بسيط	ماضي تام	مضارع تام	ماضي تام
Adel said to me "I helped my mother".	Adel told me that he had helped his mother.	Amr said, "I've made a mistake".	Amr said that he had made a mistake.
Can-will-has to-have to-must-may-shall	Could-would-had to-might-should		
"It may rain", Sami said to me.	Sami told me that it might rain.		

ملاحظات:

- لا يتم تغيير الزمن اذا كان فعل القول مضارع (Say – Says – Say to – Says to)

Ex: Mother says, "I'm visiting your aunt tomorrow".   Mother says that she is visiting my aunt tomorrow.

- لا يتم تغيير الزمن اذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن حقائق

Ex: The teacher said, "water boils at 100c".   The teacher said that water boils at 100c.

- لا يتم تغيير الزمن اذا قيل الكلام من فترة قصيرة

Ex: Samar said just now, "I live in Qalioub".   Samar said just now that she lives in Qalioub.

- لاحظ الفرق التالي: told يأتي بعدها مفعول   said لا يأتي بعدها مفعول

Ex: Ali said that he liked meat.   Ali told me that he liked meat.

- يمكن ان يحول فعل القول الى Promised – Explained – admitted حسب مضمون الكلام ولا يأتي بعدهم مفعول.

Ex: He said to me, "I will help you".   He promised that he would help me.

Exercise:

1. "He will come tomorrow".
She told me that he ________ tomorrow. A. is coming b. will come c. would come
2. "I see the clouds.".
He told me that she ________ the clouds. A sees b. is seeing c. saw
3. "My mother is taking the bus to work tomorrow".
He told me that his mother ________ the bus to work tomorrow.
a. is taking b. was taking c. will take
4. "I will call you".
I told her that I ________ her. A. will call b. would call c. would have called
5. "I have been there".
She told me that she ________ there. A. had been b. has been c. was
6. "I will be studying tomorrow".
I told him that I ________ tomorrow. A. will be studying b. would be studying c. will study
7. "Open the window!".
He asked me ________ the window. A. to open b. open c. opened
8."I am happy".
She told me that she ________ happy. A. has been b. is c. was
9. "I have seen that movie".
He told me that he ________ that movie. A. had seen b. will have seen c. has seen
10. "I am flying to India tomorrow".
He told me that he ________ tomorrow. A. is flying b. was flying c. will fly
11. Direct speech: "I will go to the party tonight," said Tom.
A) Tom said that he went to the party tonight.
B) Tom said that he will go to the party tonight. C) Tom said that he would go to the party tonight.
12. Direct speech: "I am studying for my exams," said Sarah.
A) Sarah said that she was studying for her exams.
B) Sarah said that she is studying for her exams. C) Sarah said that she had studied for her exams.
13. Direct speech: "I have already seen that movie," said John.
A) John said that he had already seen that movie.
B) John said that he has already seen that movie. C) John said that he saw that movie.
14. Direct speech: "I might be late for the meeting," said Mary.
A) Mary said that she might be late for the meeting.
B) Mary said that she may be late for the meeting. C) Mary said that she will be late for the meeting.
15. Direct speech: "I want to take a vacation," said Peter.
A) Peter said that he wanted to take a vacation.
B) Peter said that he wants to take a vacation. C) Peter said that he had wanted to take a vacation.
16. Direct speech: "I can't swim," said Jane.
A) Jane said that she couldn't swim.
B) Jane said that she can't swim. C) Jane said that she had been unable to swim.
17. Direct speech: "I bought a new car," said Mark.
A) Mark said that he had bought a new car.
B) Mark said that he has bought a new car. C) Mark said that he bought a new car.
18. Direct speech: "I am going to the concert tonight," said Rachel.
A) Rachel said that she was going to the concert that night.
B) Rachel said that she is going to the concert that night. C) Rachel said that she will go to the concert that night.
19. Direct speech: "I didn't study for the test," said Mike.

A) Mike said that he didn't study for the test.
B) Mike said that he hadn't studied for the test.   C) Mike said that he doesn't study for the test.

خامسًا مهارات الكتابة

هناك عدة نصائح هامة عند بدء كتابة الParagraph او الEssay :

1. كتابة العنوان في منتصف الصفحة
2. حدد نوعه (إيجابي / سلبي / مميزات / عيوب / موضوع عام / زيارة او رحلة ...)
3. اترك مسافة كلمتين قبل بداية الكتابة
4. اترك سطر وحاول ان تختار كلمات سهلة ومألوفة بالنسبالك وجمل قصيرة منعًا للأخطاء
5. حاول ان تكثر من عدد الكلمات من خلال استبدال كلمات صغيرة بكلمات أكبر تعطي نفس المعنى مثل And >> In addition to
6. ممنوع وضع اختصارات في الجمل وكتابتها كما هي مثل Can't >> Cant not
7. كتابة الجمل بجانب بعضها حتي ينتهى السطر وعدم كتابتها تحت بعضها ويجب وضع نقطة بين كل جملة والحرف الأول كابيتال
8. يجب كتابة ما لا يقل عن ١٥ سطر و يجب عدم الشطب وتوضيح وتكبير الخط
9. يجب تقسيم الموضوع الى (المقدمة ٢ سطر او أكثر – الموضوع ١٠ سطر أو اكثر – الخاتمة ٢ سطر او أكثر)
10. المقال يتكون من موضوعين فأكثر
11. يجب قراءة العديد من الموضوعات وإعادة صياغتها بطريقتك الشخصية للتمكن من صياغة الجمل بنفسك

اذًا ما هي أنواع الجمل المراد كتاباتها؟

- الجملة الافتتاحية: هي جملة تكتب عند بداية المقال وتستخدم للفت انتباه القارئ وتكون عادةً تمهيدًا للموضوع.
- الجمل الرئيسية: هي الجمل التي تحمل الأفكار الرئيسية الخاصة بالمقال وتأتي بعد الجملة الافتتاحية.
- الجمل الداعمة: هي الجمل التي تناقش الأفكار الموجودة في الجمل الرئيسية وتستحوذ على أغلب المقال.
- الجملة الختامية: هي الجملة التي تكتب عند نهاية المقال وتلخص الأفكار الرئيسية للمقال وتشبه الجمل الرئيسية.

Lastly	اخيرًا	Moreover	علاوة على ذلك	For example,	على سبيل المثال
In general,	بصفة عامة	Hence	ثم	To sum up	حتى نلخص
In addition to that	بالإضافة لذلك	At the same time	في نفس الوقت	As a result of that	ونتيجة لذلك
To conclude	حتي نختم	Last but not least	أخيرًا وليس اخرًا	In my opinion	في رأيي

No one can deny that writing about……….is very nice and interesting. It deserves more than one topic, but I will do my best to discuss all the important sides of this topic. لا أحد يستطيع أن ينكر أن الكتابة عن اسم الموضوع أنه يستحق أكثر من موضوع واحد، رائعة وشيقة للغاية لكني سوف أبذل قصارى جهدي من أجل مناقشة كل الجوانب الهامة لهذا الموضوع	مقدمة
At the end, I hope I have completed what you asked me to do. Talking about that was not easy. I did my best and I hope you enjoy reading. في النهاية، اتمنى ان اكون اتممت ما طلبتموه مني ، التحدث عن ذلك لم يكن سهلا ولقد فعلت ما بوسعي واتمنى ان تستمتعوا بالقراءة.	خاتمة

وبالنظر الى بعض الأمثلة التالية نستطيع ان نرى:

Paragraph about social media:

Various social media give you modern and advanced methods of connecting with people from all over the world. Social Media is the easiest way of communication today. It takes a few seconds to reach out to a person who is living thousands of miles away. It costs a very cheap amount to communicate. To communicate with people and gain a lot of knowledge, and know about the happenings around us, we need social media. With the help of social media, we all are connected, even staying very far from each other. All people – both adults and kids can all stay connected with just a click.

- الجملة الافتتاحية
- الجملة الرئيسية

- الجمل الداعمة
- الجمل الختامية

Essay about Social Media:

We live in an age where information is just a button press away. Although we are swayed by information all around us. We millennials want to know, read, understand and then speak our minds about it. That is where social media comes into play. Social media is one of the most significant elements we live with, and we cannot ignore it.

It is a collection of websites, applications, and other platforms that enable us to share or create content and also help us to participate in social networking. Social media is not limited to blogging and sharing pictures; there are a lot of solid tools also that social media provides. That is because the impact of social media is very high and far-reaching. It can make or break images.

But social media is a topic of controversy today, many feel it's a boon, but a majority think it is a curse. Most believe social media has rapidly destroyed human interaction and modified modern human relationships. But others feel it is a blessing connecting us to every part of the world; we can meet our loved ones far, spread awareness, send security warnings, etc. There is a lot that social media can do. But it is an unarguable fact that social media has made our lives convenient, easier, and much faster.

- الجمل الافتتاحية
- الجملة الرئيسية
- الجمل الداعمة
- الجمل الختامية

Exercise:

Write an essay or paragraph about the following topics:

- How To Protect Our Environment
- A Story You Like
- Your Role Model
- Online Shopping
- Modern Technology
- A Trip In Cairo
- Bullying
- The Importance Of Voluntary Work



Notes

دعاء قبل المذاكرة

اللهم إني أسألك فهم النبيّين وحفظ المرسلين والملائكة المقربين، اللهم اجعل ألسنتنا عامرة بذكرك، وقلوبنا بخشيتك وأسرارنا بطاعتك إنك على كل شيء قدير وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل

دعاء بعد المذاكرة

اللهمّ إني استودعتك ما قرأت وما حفظت وما تعلمت فرُدهُ الي عند حاجتي اليه وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل

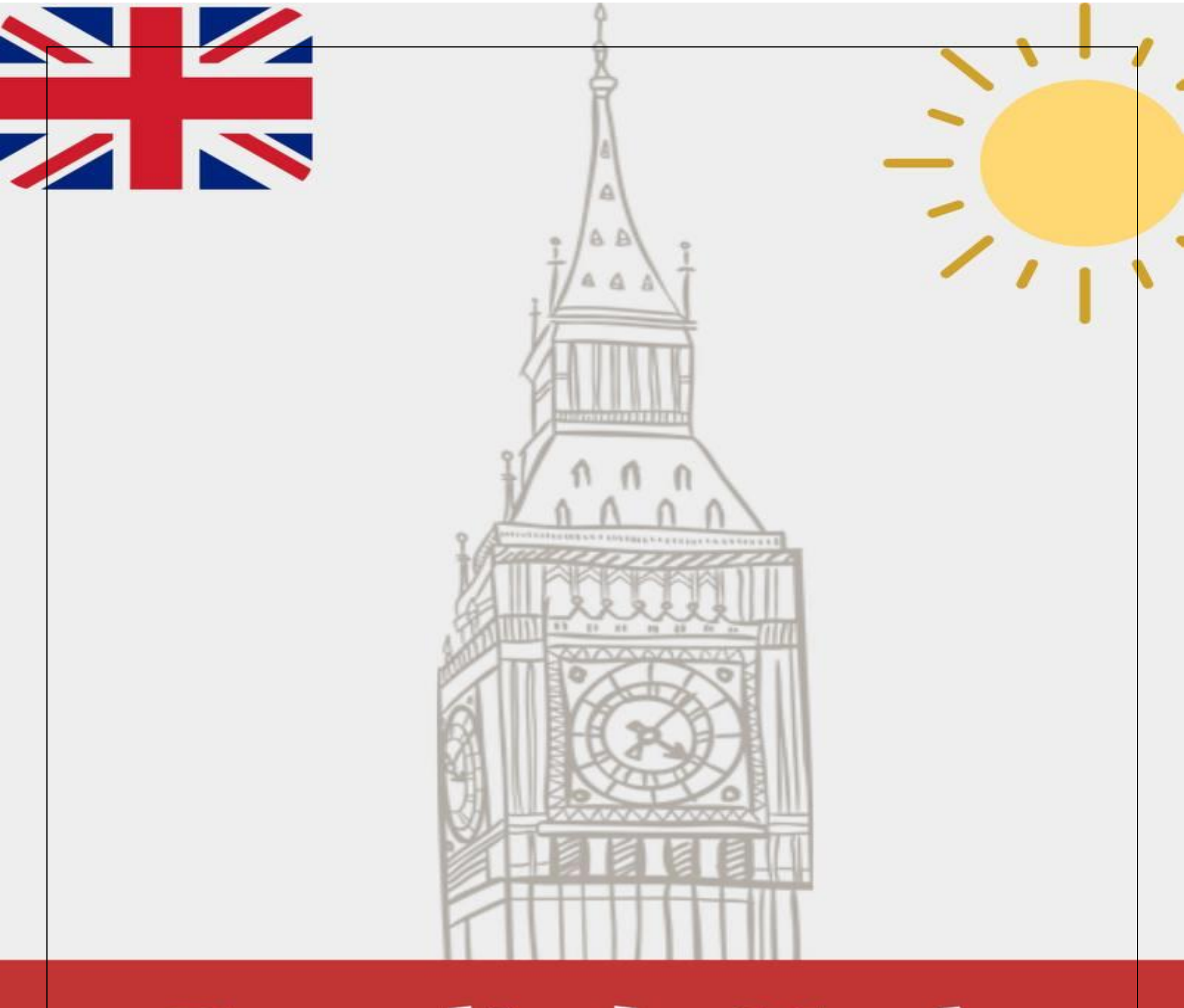


All the best

Ali
Tantawi

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCgmzdg1z2CD2qhq-LpiHB1g

هذا العمل ليس الا توفيق من الله واجتهاد مني فقط وكل الفضل يعود الى أساتذة اللغة الإنجليزية في مصر وأخص بالذكر الأساتذة الذين اقتبست منهم بعض من هذه المادة العلمية وهم مستر (محمد فوزي – محمد محروس – احمد جمال) والشكر موصول ايضاً لأسرة كتاب العمالقة وجيم كل الشكر والتقدير لشخصكم الكريم على مجهوداتكم وشكر خاص لمستر حسام عبدالله على الدعم المتواصل.



English Hub

للمراحل الإعدادية والثانوية

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